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THE LITERARY DIGEST
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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY
(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GERMANY FOUND TO BE SECRETLY ARMING

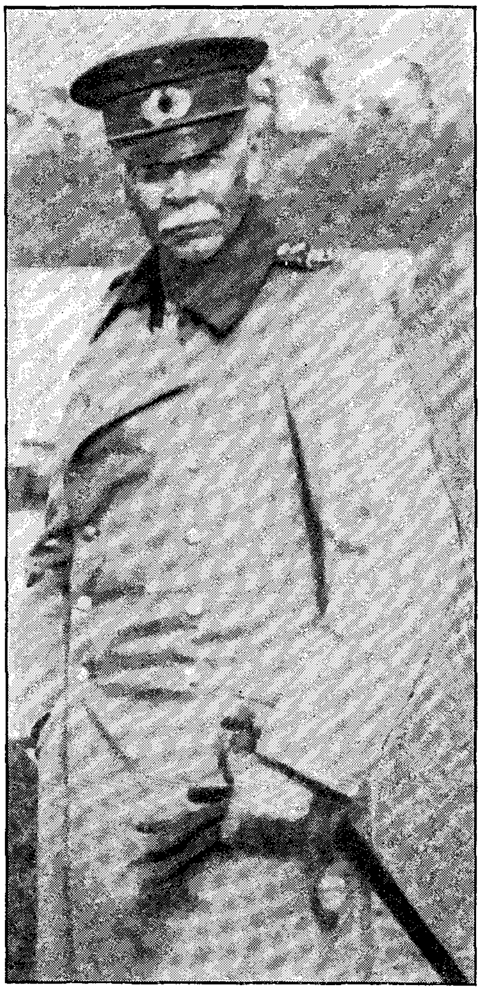
OMINOUS SHADOWS cast a chill over the dawning of the New Year in Europe. These shadows are renewed charges by the Allies that Germany is secretly arming in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, their consequent decision not to evacuate the Cologne bridgehead on January 10 as the Treaty provides, and the German insistence that this will mean "the total bankruptcy of the Dawes plan." Here is saddening evidence, many editors note, of the continued dominance of fear, doubt and suspicion in the affairs of Europe. The charge that Germany is secretly preparing for war, altho emphatically denied by the German Government, "must weaken international confidence, none too strong, in German good faith and good intent—a loss the German people can ill afford at this time," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. "It is sure to strengthen the suspicions of other nations that Germany will not keep faith, and that it is still fired with the militaristic spirit," agrees the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The depressing thing that emerges conspicuously from this situation is "the lack of faith in a solution of international problems by any agency but that of force," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which goes on to say:

> "After all the professions of adherence to a purely economic solution of the reparations question, it appears that the claimant nations are incurably suspicious of one another and of their erstwhile enemy. They still consider that political questions of security must take precedence over economic matters, and they act accordingly. And their actions are of a character to confirm German opposition to the Dawes plan, to inflame German nationalistic feeling and to speed the secret preparations (if there are any) which Germany is alleged to be making in defiance of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles."

The report of the Interallied Control Commission on whose findings the Allied Council of Ambassadors base their decision not to withdraw, for the present, the Allied forces from the Cologne bridgehead, contains "revelations which leave no doubt of the importance of the armaments hidden in Germany," as Premier Herriot sees it. Some of these revelations were discust in THE DIGEST last week, under the title "Germany's Preparations for Revenge." They allege that instead of the Army of 100,000 men allowed her under the Treaty, Germany has built up an available army of 400,000 trained soldiers; that she has secret stores of war munitions, including "vast reserves of poison gas"; and that munition factories have been busy for two years adding to these secret stores. Later dispatches say that the Allies claim to have proof that "Germany has organized a volunteer army of 700,000 men." According to a Berlin dispatch from Samuel Spewack to the New York *World*, the Interallied Commission claims to have discovered "secret enlistment bureaus," of which we read:

> "Here German youths were taken into the Reichswehr for three months' service and then discharged as 'physically unfit.' Twenty thousand such recruits are whipt into shape every three months. The Allied officers say the German War Office has no record of these enlistments for their inspection, and professes complete ignorance of this secret adjunct to the standing and legal Army of 100,000 men."

The same correspondent quotes "a responsible German," Paul Levy, leader of the Left Wing of the Socialist party in the Reichstag, as declaring that "Germany and France are indulging in armament competition as lively as it ever was." This is possible under present conditions, he explains, because "modern warfare is prepared in the laboratory rather than the barracks." The climax of the Control Commission's investigations, reports Wilbur Forrest in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, was "the discovery in a single sealed room in a factory near Berlin of twenty times the number of vital parts of machine-guns that the Treaty of Versailles authorizes all Germany to possess." The Commission further charges, according to an Associated Press dispatch, that the German General Staff still continues its deliberations as it did before the war, and that the Commission's investigations were made difficult by "innumerable hindrances put in the

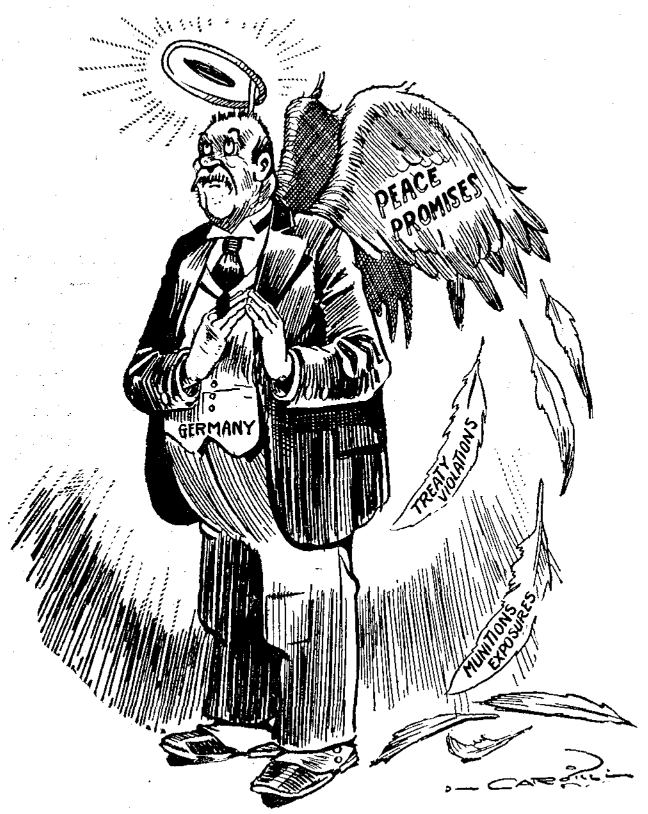


P. & A. photograph

"THE BRAINS OF THE PLOT"

To evade the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles is General von Seeckt, according to a British officer who was employed by the Interallied Military Control Commission in Germany.

way of its work." Brig.-Gen. J. H. Morgan, a British officer who worked with the Interallied Control Commission, expresses the opinion that it would take not more than one year for Germany to produce the heavy artillery, airplanes and poison gases necessary for aggressive warfare. According to the New York *Times*, "the organ of the German Socialists virtually admits that arms have been hidden, and takes up its parable against the German Government for having been so stupid as to connive at this and to give the Allies an excuse for holding on to the Rhine bridgehead." And André Tardieu, former French High Commissioner to the United States, makes the following comment in a Paris dispatch to the New York *World:*



MOLTING

—Cargill for the Central Press Association.

> "The conclusions of the interallied Control Commission are of greatest interest. They show in the matter of disarmament that Germany has executed neither the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles nor the more recent decisions of Allied Governments requesting her to conform to these clauses. She has failed to dismantle her fortresses, while the manufacture of arms and munitions continues at a rate manifestly beyond Germany's requirements under the Treaty.
>
> "But does all this surprize us Frenchmen? Certainly not, for we have known it a long time; but it is comforting to know the official report to be published next month will register facts which have been unofficially established for a long time.
>
> "There are forces for peace in Germany, but unhappily they are in a small minority. The psychology of the country as a whole has not changed, and when Germany's chiefs consider the time is ripe for revenge, there will be no serious resistance from the people.
>
> "So the problem of those countries which would suffer from German revenge is to prevent Germany's chiefs ever thinking the hour for such revenge has struck."

Many of our papers share the conviction of the Allies that the Junker spirit in Germany is not dead, and that German disarmament has been too long deferred. "German evasion of the Treaty terms has been something of a rule," remarks the Cleveland *News*. "How can the Allied nations trust Germany when she breaks one promise after another?" asks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Only one thing remains for Germany to do, and that is to comply with the disarmament clauses of the Treaty," avers the Detroit *Free Press*. Reminding us that the progressive withdrawal of the Allies from German territory was conditioned on Germany's fulfilment of her Treaty obligations, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph* says:

> "The Allies' position seems to be both legally and morally correct. If Germany had fulfilled her promises under the Versailles Treaty the Allies would have been bound to evacuate the Cologne region on January 10. The peace treaty provides for this action five years after the conclusion of the agreement if it is found that Germany has 'complied with all the undertakings resulting from the present treaty.' Ten years after Coblenz was to be evacuated on the same conditions and the Mainz district fifteen years after. The Cologne problem was the only pressing one at this time."

And in the New York *Evening Post* we read:

> "When set against the six-year background of German evasion and trickery, the justice and wisdom of the Allied decision to hold the Cologne bridgehead after January 10 may not be questioned. It is the logical result of a situation 'made in Germany.'
>
> "In the Versailles Treaty, Germany agreed to reduce her armed forces to 100,000 men by April, 1920. She was to destroy or turn over to the Allies for destruction all war material in excess of fixt amounts, and scrap her General Staff and other parts of her great war machine. This was not done in 1920. In January, 1921, the Allies took further steps to compel her to do so. She was still openly and secretly resisting such measures when France entered the Ruhr in January, 1923, to enforce both the reparations and the disarmament agreements. . . .
>
> "Poincaré passed in France, and along came Herriot. The French left the Ruhr. The Allies, over the protests of Germany, returned to inspect German armaments. Berlin hindered and resented. Nevertheless, thousands of rifles and machine-gun barrels were found, and the Allies notified Berlin that Cologne would not be evacuated.
>
> "It is not asserted that these weapons are sufficient to arm many German regiments. Nor is it alleged that Germany is on the eve of pouring another flood of steel across the Rhine.
>
> "What is charged is proof of one more act of German bad faith. Premier Herriot had tried to believe in Germany. He dared withdraw French bayonets from the Ruhr. Staking his political life on such acts, he sought to create good-will and friendship on both banks of the Rhine. The Germans dealt with him exactly as they had with Poincaré. They met his honesty with dishonesty and his friendship with treachery. The leopard's spots had not changed. Herriot was forced to leave French troops in the Rhineland and ask the British to stay in Cologne. . . .
>
> "The present issue may seem a technical question of rifles and machine-gun barrels. It goes far deeper, for it is based on the fundamental fact that Germany has not kept her word, has not disarmed materially or mentally, nor forgotten her dream of revenge. In a thousand ways these things are written on the German record of the last six years."

But the Allies' charges of Treaty violation are flatly and indignantly denied by the German Government. With anger flashing from his eyes, according to a Berlin dispatch from T. R. Ybarra to the New York *Times*, Foreign Minister Stresemann assured the Berlin representatives of foreign newspapers that "Germany is fully disarmed in accordance with the Versailles Treaty. All statements to the contrary are fairy-tales." He admitted that the Central Commission may have "made finds here and there," but insisted that "all tales about German military preparations against the Entente are mere mirages." To quote Germany's Foreign Minister further:

> "If the Entente persists in the policy indicated by the refusal to evacuate the Cologne zone on January 10, it will mean the total bankruptcy of the Dawes plan. . . .
>
> "It is claimed that the Reichswehr is a State within a State and that General von Seeckt is commander with unlimited powers beyond the influence of the German Government. This is false. The Reichswehr is organized strictly according to the Versailles Treaty. . . .
>
> "As for the charge that von Seeckt is a dictator, what could he do, even supposing he were a dictator, with a little Army of 100,000 men? Germany can not even fight a defensive war to-day."

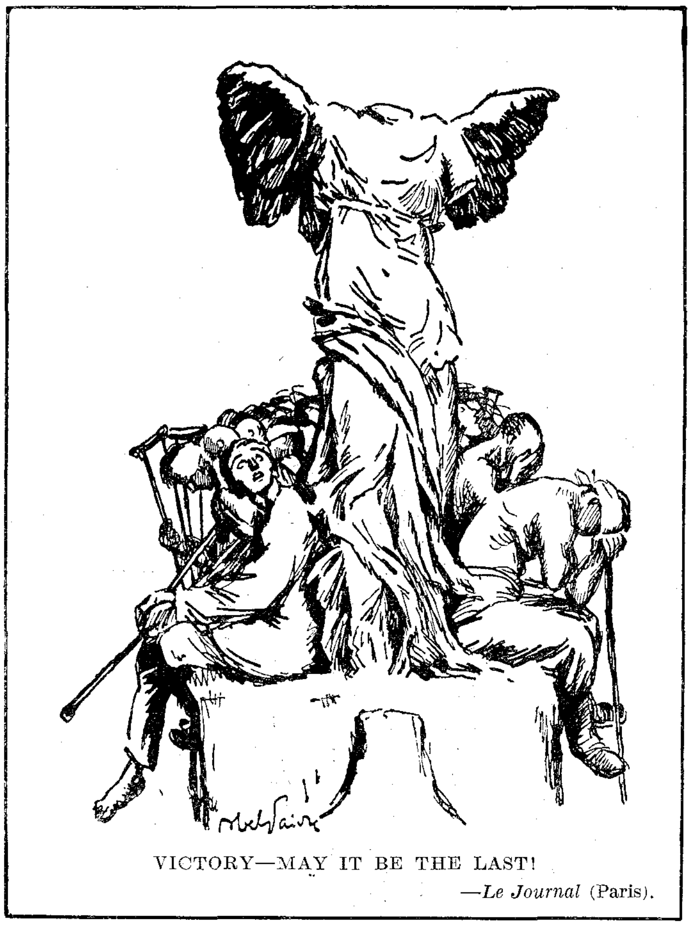
Turning again to the Allied refusal to evacuate Cologne, Mr. Stresemann said:

"This is an entirely unexpected disillusionment for all those believing in international conciliation. It has created a new crisis. Nineteen twenty-four was the first year since 1918, when the German people were beginning to get calmed down and satisfied. German extremists of the Right and Left had been defeated. Those wanting a revolution against the German Republic had received a setback.

"If a big disillusionment sets in now, it will mean the discomfiture of all who fought for the Dawes plan. Nations develop not so much materially as spiritually. If reasonable Germans now lose their foothold extremists will be strengthened anew. . . .

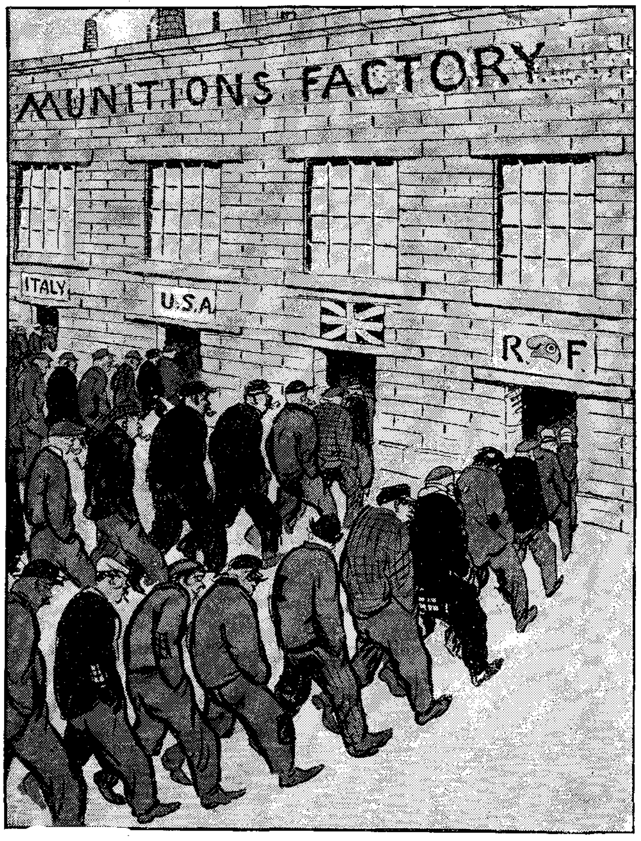
"If efforts now becoming apparent to destroy Germany succeed, I feel sure the entire policy of European conciliation will be jeopardized. I earnestly hope these efforts will not succeed. If all the Allies really want is to disarm Germany, they can best accomplish this by negotiations with Germans. The worst way is to reintroduce the policy of might makes right."

"Not since the French and Belgian Armies marched into the Ruhr in January, 1923, has such a spirit of fierce resentment and national bitterness animated all sections of the population and all shades of political opinion as that unleashed by the decision of the Ambassadors' Council in Paris not to quit the Cologne bridgehead on January 10," reports Joseph Shaplen in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Something of this feeling is reflected, too, in German-American papers, which generally discount the Allied charges of secret armaments. Thus the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* explains the charges of secret war preparation by the theory that "the Allied Control Commissions in Germany are parasites living on the fat of the land, at the expense of the enslaved population, and they do not want to get out." "The fuss about hidden arms," this Pittsburgh paper suggests, "is most likely a mere pretext to continue the occupation because they like the cooking." The alleged discovery of hidden arms is merely "a flimsy pretext used by the Allies for refusing to evacuate the Cologne bridgehead," agrees the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, which thinks that the "American people have suffered too much by propaganda to be deceived by the attempt to pass off some pile of junk as parts of Germany's alleged secret armaments." And another German-American daily, the Omaha *Tribune*, thinks that "the facts of the case are much more likely to be as follows":



VICTORY—MAY IT BE THE LAST!

—*Le Journal* (Paris).



A GERMAN COUNTER-SLAM

"War is finally abolished. Back to the works of peace!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

"The Allies, principally the French, notice the betterment of conditions in Germany since the Dawes plan was put into operation. The signs of betterment have aroused in the hearts of the French militarists, principally, the fear that the Germans might in the future become sufficiently strong to resist uninterrupted exploitation, and therefore the quibbling about the execution of the Treaty. The world knows that Germany can not fully recover, and with it, the economic conditions of the world can not be restored to normal unless the armies of occupation are withdrawn."

"Everybody in the whole world," declares the Milwaukee *Herald*, "knows that the German people are disarmed in regard to all practical war purposes." To quote further:

"Even if some hidden arms should have been found (which is denied by the German Government), it would be impossible for them to send an Army into the field against the Allies and their associates, the little Entente. The latter are able to put seven million well-armed men into the field overnight."

And the charge of bad faith made against Germany is turned against the Allies by the New York *Staats Zeitung*, in which we read:

"The decision of the Allied Powers to enforce sanctions against Germany because of their claim that Germany has not fulfilled the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty opens anew the question of bad faith in the relations between European Powers. If the Allied Governments had a case they could place before the world, or even could place before the German Government, we can be sure that they would not have hesitated to do so. The fact that they have arrived at their decisions in secret, relying upon their own secret reports of military officers, must be clear evidence that their case is one which can not be confided to the judgment of world opinion. The bitterness of feeling which will necessarily arise in Germany is due to a long series of grievances and disillusionments, and to the conviction which is rapidly being forced upon the German people that there is no justice without power, no right without might."

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OFFICIAL VOTES CONFIRM "THE DIGEST'S" POLL

COOLIDGE, 15,718,789; Davis, 8,378,962; La Follette, 4,822,319. These final official totals in the Presidential election of 1924, given out as the government talliers finish their work, represent the greatest Republican plurality in history, with Mr. Davis's vote even below the showing made by Cox four years ago, and Mr. La Follette's strength far less than its promise of the first months of the campaign. The totals present, also, striking confirmation of the greatest "straw vote" ever attempted, the Presidential poll of the nation conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST in September and October of last year. The DIGEST poll, it was pointed out on the basis of the estimated vote given out the day after election, was 99.44 per cent. accurate in its application to the distribution of votes in the Electoral College. The poll showed a total of 379 electoral votes for Coolidge, 139 for Davis, and 13 for La Follette, whereas they received 382, 136, and 13 respectively. This makes a difference of 3 votes in the total of 531, or an error of 56–100 of 1 per cent. In the case of the popular vote there was, as numerous commentators pointed out, a wider margin for popular errors, but even there, as is observed by the Democratic Buffalo *Evening Times*, published by the Democratic National Committeeman for New York, Norman E. Mack, THE DIGEST "made good," coming "surprizingly close to the actual results." Some critics thought it preposterous to suppose that Coolidge would poll more votes than Davis and La Follette combined, as our poll seemed to indicate, yet the official figures now show that this seemingly incredible forecast was right. The actual percentages of the vote as distributed between the three candidates according to the just published official figures, and the figures of the DIGEST poll, prepared weeks before the election, are as follows:

	Digest Poll Percentage	*Final Election Returns Percentage*	*Difference Percentage*
Coolidge	57.07	54.35	+2.62
Davis	21.40	28.97	−7.57
La Follette	21.53	16.68	+4.85

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE NOVEMBER VOTE BY STATES

The complete official returns from the November Presidential election, as reported from Washington by the Associated Press, are as follows:

State	*Coolidge*	*Davis*	*La Follette*	*Plurality* *Coolidge*	*Plurality* *Davis*
Alabama	45,000	112,966	8,084	....	67,960
Arizona	30,481	26,231	17,148	4,250	....
Arkansas	40,394	84,823	13,169	....	44,429
California	733,250	105.514	424,649	308,601	....
Colorado	193,956	75,238	69,903	118,718	....
Connecticut	246,322	110,184	42,416	136,138	....
Delaware	52,441	33,445	4,917	18,996	....
Florida	30,633	62,083	8,625	....	31,450
Georgia	30,300	123,200	12,691	....	92,900
Idaho	69,789	24,256	54,160	15,629	....
Illinois	1,453,321	576,975	432,027	876,346	....
Indiana	703,042	492,247	71,678	210,795	....
Iowa	537,635	162,600	272,243	265,392	....
Kansas	407,671	156,319	98,461	251,352	....
Kentucky	398,966	374,855	38,159	24,111	....
Louisiana	24,670	93,218	(*)	....	68,548
Maine	138,440	41,964	11,382	96,476	....
Maryland	162,414	148,072	46,157	14,342	....
Massachusetts	703,476	280,831	141,225	422,645	....
Michigan	871,400	151,600	121,200	719,800	....
Minnesota	420,759	55,913	339,192	81,567	....
Mississippi	8,370	100,475	3,494	....	92,105
Missouri	650,283	572,753	84,160	77,530	....
Montana	74,138	33,805	61,105	13,033	....
Nebraska	218,585	137,289	106,701	81,296	....
Nevada	11,243	5,909	9,569	1,674	....
New Hampshire	100,078	57,576	9,200	42,502	....
New Jersey	675,162	297,743	108,901	377,419	....
New Mexico	54,470	48,473	9,248	5,997	....
New York	1,820,058	950,796	474,905	869,262	....
North Carolina	191,753	284,270	6,651	....	92,517
North Dakota	94,931	13,858	89,865	5,066	....
Ohio	1,176,100	477,888	357,948	698,212	....
Oklahoma	225,947	255.815	45,841	....	29,868
Oregon	142,579	67,589	68,463	74,116	....
Pennsylvania	1,401,481	409.192	307,567	992,289	....
Rhode Island	125,286	76,606	7,628	48,680	....
South Carolina	1,123	49,008	620	....	47,885
South Dakota	100,420	26,481	74,668	25,752	....
Tennessee	131,064	158,537	10,473	....	27,473
Texas	128,240	478,425	42,541	....	350,185
Utah	77,381	47,061	32,671	30,320	....
Vermont	80,498	16,124	5,943	64,374	....
Virginia	72,902	139,717	10,369	....	66,815
Washington	220,224	42,842	150,727	69,497	....
West Virginia	288,635	257,232	36,723	31,403	....
Wisconsin	311,614	68,096	453,678	(†)	....
Wyoming	41,858	12,868	25,174	16,684	....

Totals, Coolidge, 15,718,789; Davis, 8,378,962; La Follette, 4,822,319. Coolidge's plurality, 7,339,827.

* Louisiana, 4,063 votes "scattering," most of which were intended for La Follette.

† Wisconsin, La Follette's plurality 142,064.

Both these tables exclude the votes given to minor candidates. It will be seen that the division of the popular vote as between Davis and La Follette shows a noticeable variation from the DIGEST poll. Even tho this error does not amount to 10 per cent., a margin which may be considered very slight and which was allowed for in our editorial discussion of the poll, it has caused some objections by commentators who feel that La Follette was given more, and Davis less, than their due. But confirmation of the truth of THE DIGEST's analysis comes from numerous political observers, Democratic, Republican and Progressive, who point out that the discrepancy was due to a serious break in the Progressive ranks shortly before the election, when it became apparent that La Follette had no real chance to win. The swing from La Follette to Davis came after THE DIGEST poll was taken, and accounts for the difference. The percentages in California reveal another last-minute swing in that State. The DIGEST vote, taken four or five weeks before the election, showed the distribution of popular sentiment to be 50.42 per cent. for Coolidge, 42.82 per cent. for La Follette, and only 6.76 per cent. for Davis, whereas the final official count gives 58.04 per cent. for Coolidge, 33.61 per cent. for La Follette, and 8.35 per cent. for Davis. Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, a native Californian, confirms the accuracy of THE DIGEST's forecast by declaring that, due to a strenuous "campaign of education," the vote toward the last swung strongly to Coolidge. As for the general situation, the Kansas City *Times* comments:

> "Davis partizans protested against the dependability of a poll that showed Maryland, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota for Coolidge. Yet the outcome justified the forecast.
>
> "The DIGEST forecast a somewhat larger La Follette vote than materialized. The contrary was predicted by the La Follette campaigners, and was rather expected by leaders of both other parties until a few days before election. The California slump in the La Follette strength was especially big. The State was indicated for Coolidge, but not by anything like the big plurality he received. The same was true of New York and Illinois, where larger industrial votes were expected for La Follette.
>
> "This decline of La Follette strength is believed to have been actual. That is, it is believed the radical candidate was stronger a few weeks before election, as indicated by the DIGEST poll, than he was on election day. The slump came late, but went far. It seems to have affected a considerable number of States."

Remarkably close agreements between the DIGEST poll and the final official returns are shown in a number of States. In Tennessee, for instance, the poll, as shown by the large table herewith, gave Davis a percentage of 52.63, whereas the percentage of his actual vote was 52.83. Pennsylvania gave Coolidge 66.07 in the DIGEST poll and 66.16 in the official returns. And Iowa, where La Follette was supposed to be stronger than the DIGEST figures indicated, gave the Wisconsin Senator 28.16 in the poll and 27.99 in the official returns.

Both Republican and Democratic editors, surveying the general fall of La Follette's strength between the middle of the summer and the election, predict a hard future for the new Third party, but "La Follette's vote as an independent was bigger than the vote cast for Theodore Roosevelt as an independent," observes Arthur Brisbane, in his syndicated column, even tho "La Follette had all the corporation newspapers lying about him, and no rich men, like Munsey and Perkins, sending their cash to help him." *The Nation* (New York), one of the Senator's most enthusiastic supporters throughout the campaign, after a survey of the final official returns, admits that "the little Yankee in the White House somehow caught the imagination of the country." Nevertheless, argues *The Nation*, separating the country into four great sections, we get the following significant distribution of votes and percentages:

	Coolidge		*Davis*		*La Follette*	
	No. of Votes	*Per Cent. of Total*	*No. of Votes*	*Per Cent. of Total*	*No. of Votes*	*Per Cent of Total*
South.........	2,430,694	39	3,295,449	54	371,757	7
Northeast....	5,343,242	61	2,274,461	26	1,114,084	13
Middle West	5,473.871	57½	1,985,319	21	2,047,966	21½
West........	2,470,976	54	823,733	17	1,292,512	28

"This means," argues *The Nation*, "that in the great region west of the Mississippi, which includes 22 of the 48 States of the Union, the Third party is now the Second party. Considering the utter lack of organization at the start and the deliberate treachery of the labor unions of New York City, which turned to Davis at the critical moment, that is a remarkably encouraging showing." Other voters in addition to the labor unions turned to Davis, it appears from THE DIGEST's figures, at the critical moment. Democratic comments, as represented by the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, complain that there was "no burning issue upon which to fight." The Portland *Oregon Journal* observes that, in Oregon alone of the Western States, Davis received practically as many votes as La Follette, adding:

> "Of course, Davis was beaten before he started, by the convention that nominated him. The convention itself was destroyed before it convened, by going to New York for hoodlumism and feudism to distract it."

Democratic editors are disturbed, also, by the small percentage of the voting strength of the "Solid South," which turned out Election Day. "The South didn't vote as heavily as in some former years, despite the campaign of propaganda to get-out-the-vote," points out the Savannah *News*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, discussing "the decline in the South's vote," argues that it is "in large part due to the operation of the one-party system in the South. It would also seem to be explainable in some degree on the ground that Southern women are not inclined to exercise their new rights of suffrage, and also on the ground that the ballot is so hedged about by restrictions in the South as to dampen the ardor of all voters." A determined campaign to prevent "vote slacking" throughout the country resulted in a slight improvement over the last general election, when only 49 per cent. of the qualified voters went to the polls. In the present election, it is estimated, the percentage was raised to 51. Indiana is entitled to first place, with 83 per cent. of her qualified voters voting. In one Denver precinct, a vote was cast for every one of the 1,053 persons registered, and "a 100 per cent. vote has never been recorded, it is said, for any precinct of the same size in any election." The Chicago *Daily Worker* presents this table showing how the sections of the country voted in proportion to their eligible voters:

New England States......................	58.7 %
Solid South.............................	27.2 %
Industrial..............................	63.0 %
Agricultural............................	67.7 %
Mountain Section........................	55.5 %
Pacific Coast...........................	57.3 %

Looking over the general situation revealed by these percentages the St. Paul *Dispatch* observes that "the South is probably in a position for the present to resist successfully any attempt to take action on President Coolidge's recommendation in his annual message for Federal control over national elections." However, argues *The Dispatch*, "the final official returns disclose the injustice of the present system," explaining:

> "In South Carolina at the last election, each 5,600 voters accounted for one electoral vote; in Minnesota it took 68,000 voters; in New York, 72,000 voters. In Georgia, there were 19,000 votes to each electoral vote; in Iowa, 75,000 votes; in Pennsylvania, 55,000 votes.
>
> "The total vote of the solid South was about 3,000,000. These votes represent 136 votes in the electoral college, all Democratic. The total vote of New York alone was 3,245,000. These votes represent 45 votes in the electoral college. The States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota cast a combined vote of about 3,100,000. Their combined vote in the electoral college is 48."

	LITERARY DIGEST POLL				POPULAR VOTE			
	Percentages				*Percentages*			
	Coolidge	*Davis*	*La Follette*	*State Total Votes*	*Coolidge*	*Davis*	*La Follette*	*State Total Votes*
Alabama	29.34	62.15	8.51	19,606	27.10	68.03	4.87	166,050
Arizona.......	50.22	23.57	26.21	8,507	41.27	35.51	23.22	73,860
Arkansas......	30.55	58.86	10.59	19,044	29.19	61.29	9.52	138,386
California ..	50.42	6.76	42.82	152,179	58.04	8.35	33.61	1,263,413
Colorado.......	63.89	15.66	20.45	30,092	57.20	22.19	20.61	339,097
Connecticut. ..	74.99	11.28	13.73	34,186	61.74	27.62	10.64	398,922
Delaware.......	62.87	29.42	7.71	4,630	57.75	36.83	5.42	90,803
Dist. of Columbia	61.06	19.14	19.80	7,687	....	....	....	....
Florida.......	38.66	49.51	11.83	19,575	30.23	61.26	8.51	101,341
Georgia	21.91	67.65	10.44	25,294	18.23	74.13	7.64	166,191
Idaho.	53.35	13.82	32.83	11,036	47.09	16.37	36.54	148,205
Illinois.......	62.81	12.32	24.87	156,679	59.02	23.43	17.55	2,462,323
Indiana	64.07	22.92	13.01	88,370	55.49	38.85	5.66	1,266,967
Iowa.........	58.80	13.04	28.16	76,026	55.29	16.72	27.99	972,478
Kansas........	63.83	18.08	18.09	48,850	61.54	23.60	14.86	662,451
Kentucky....	45.01	45.28	9.71	34,500	49.14	46.16	4.70	811,980
Louisiana......	34.42	50.13	15.45	15,345	20.23	76.44	(*)	121,951
Maine.......	79.06	13.20	7.74	24,091	72.18	21.88	5.94	191,786
Maryland.....	46.20	34.13	19.67	26,013	45.54	41.52	12.94	356,643
Massachusetts...	75.75	9.83	14.42	115,916	62.50	24.95	12.55	1,125,532
Michigan	70.35	8.33	21.32	103,027	76.16	13.25	10.59	1,144,200
Minnesota	58.61	8.91	32.48	63,102	51.57	6.85	41.58	815,864
Mississippi.....	16.34	76.80	6.86	14,028	7.45	89.44	3.11	112,339
Missouri	52.85	35.17	11.98	89,144	49.75	43.82	6.43	1,307,196
Montana......	54.74	12.96	32.30	13,938	43.86	20.00	36.14	169,048
Nebraska......	53.99	23.01	23.00	38,637	47.25	29.68	23.07	462,575
Nevada.......	49.66	14.05	36.29	2,477	42.08	22.11	35.81	26,721
New Hampshire.	75.32	15.54	9.14	13,739	59.98	34.51	5.51	166,854
New Jersey.....	71.56	13.41	15.03	63,358	62.41	27.52	10.07	1,081,806
New Mexico....	45.81	28.14	26.05	6,291	48.55	43.21	8.24	112,191
New York......	63.96	13.94	22.10	251,754	56.08	29.29	14.63	3,245,759
North Carolina .	36.60	58.52	4.88	30,251	39.73	58.90	1.37	482,674
North Dakota...	54.10	10.52	35.38	13,626	47.78	6.98	45.24	198,654
Ohio...........	62.40	16.34	21.26	139,907	58.45	23.75	17.80	2,011,936
Oklahoma...	47.63	39.77	12.60	45,543	42.83	48.49	8.68	527,603
Oregon.......	56.90	16.15	26.95	32,476	51.17	24.26	24.57	278,631
Pennsylvania....	66.07	14.04	19.89	127,384	66.16	19.32	14.52	2,118,240
Rhode Island....	79.57	10.52	9.91	15,498	59.79	36.56	3.65	209,520
South Carolina..	10.57	84.44	4.99	14,335	2.21	96.57	1.22	50,751
South Dakota...	51.23	11.28	37.49	14,200	49.82	13.14	37.04	201,569
Tennessee......	39.98	52.63	7.39	30,463	43.68	52.83	3.49	300,074
Texas.	33.92	54.03	12.05	73,386	19.75	73.69	6.56	649,206
Utah.......	53.69	20.76	25.55	11,043	49.25	29.95	20.80	157,113
Vermont......	82.49	8.25	9.26	10,483	78.48	15.72	5.80	102,565
Virginia.......	34.05	56.76	9.19	36,319	32.69	62.66	4.65	222,988
Washington.....	55.31	9.97	34.72	47,082	53.22	10.35	36.43	413,793
West Virginia...	52.06	40.77	7.17	29,867	49.54	44.15	6.31	582,590
Wisconsin	40.34	6.80	52.86	74,369	37.39	8.17	54.44	433,388
Wyoming.......	59.54	12.95	27.51	5,737	53.29	16.11	31.50	79,900
State Unknown..	....	....	....	32,869	....	....	....	....
Minor Candidates	....	....	....	24,093	....	....	....	....
Total Votes Polled	....	....	....	2,386,052	....	....	....	28,920,064

(*) Louisiana, 4,063 votes, 3.33%. "scattering" most of which were intended for La Follette.

	Coolidge	*Davis*	*La Follette*	*Coolidge*	*Davis*	*La Follette*
Votes Polled...	1,348,033 57.07%	505,410 21.40%	508,516 21.53%	15,718,783 54.35%	8,378,962 28.97%	4,822,319 16.68%

TOTAL VOTES AND PERCENTAGES, BY STATES, AS SHOWN BY THE DIGEST POLL, AND BY THE OFFICIAL RETURNS

TO ENLARGE SUPREME COURT POWERS

A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE in our system of government is seriously suggested, not by Senator La Follette or Senator Borah, but by that conservative Philadelphia lawyer, James M. Beck, who succeeded John W. Davis as Solicitor-General of the United States a few years ago. Mr. La Follette and Mr. Beck, the Jersey City *Journal* observes, are both working for the same end, to bring the Supreme Court nearer to the people; but, it continues, "they are as wide apart as the poles as to the method to be pursued. The Senator from Wisconsin would put the Supreme Court under the thumb of Congress. Mr. Beck would in effect put a Supreme Court check on Congress." The fact that 4,000,000 citizens, by voting for La Follette in November, apparently evidenced their approval of "tinkering" with the Supreme Court makes a deep impression on Mr. Beck, so he assumes the rôle of "tinker," with the difference that he would enlarge rather than restrict the Court's activities. While the newspapers welcome the discussion Mr. Beck has aroused, his specific proposal, as the Syracuse *Herald* notes, "has been unfavorably received by editorial commentators. In a general way they give expression to a wholesome prejudice against any confusing or interlocking of the functions of two great branches of the Government, which were clearly intended by the framers of the Constitution to be independent, one of the other, in every vital respect." What Mr. Beck suggests is, in short, that instead of waiting perhaps for years until the constitutionality of a law is passed on through a test case, the Congress should save time and trouble by asking the Supreme Court to advise regarding the constitutionality of a bill before its passage.

From the beginning of our history, recalls Mr. Beck, who is an eminent authority on constitutional law, the Supreme Court "has held that it could only determine great constitutional questions in litigated cases." But in every other country, remarked Mr. Beck before the Pennsylvania Society a few nights ago, "the judiciary cooperates with the other departments of the Government, and the Administration can always have the advice of the judges." Mr. Beck realizes that the Constitution imposes no such duty, but then it does not forbid it, and he thinks that something should be done to bring the three departments of our Government into closer cooperation. This is not the first time the question has come up. President Washington once asked the Supreme Court to give him some advice regarding a treaty with France. A little later, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, asked for an opinion regarding the right of nullification which had just been asserted by the States of Virginia and Kentucky. In each case, it is recalled, the Supreme Court declined to give any opinion. But "a century ago the Court for the first and only time in its history gave an advisory opinion." President Monroe asked for an opinion on the Cumberland Turnpike Bill then before Congress, which involved the power of the Federal Government to spend money on improvements wholly within a State. The Court advised the President that, in its opinion, Congress had this power.

At present all our constitutional questions are decided through the bringing of actual cases up to the Supreme Court. Now this, argues Mr. Beck, has very great disadvantages. For instance, the Missouri Compromise was enacted into law in 1820, and not until thirty-seven years later was it nullified by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. "No single cause did more to precipitate the most fratricidal war in history than the Dred Scott decision." So Mr. Beck raises the question:

> "If Congress, by a joint resolution signed by the President, requested the Court to give an advisory opinion as to whether a proposed law is within the competence of the Government, is it so clear that the Court should decline its aid? If Congressmen of both parties, sincerely dubious of their power to pass a law, could by a resolution passed by a largely preponderating majority of Congress—say two-thirds—and signed by the President, request such advice, I am not so clear as many others that such an advisory opinion, under great and exceptional circumstances, and resting solely in the discretion of the Court, would be prejudicial either to the Government or to the Court. To give such an opinion would rest in the sound discretion of the Court, which could refuse, except where a clear question of power was involved in a concrete case and the proposed law was not a political issue in the partizan sense.
>
> "In Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Florida, Colorado and South Dakota the Courts aid the Government by advisory opinions, and this is true of many European States."

Well, comments the Jersey City *Journal*, "Mr. Beck's scheme should at least save us from some of the ill-considered laws that Congress is in the habit of passing." It seems to the Dayton *News* that "if some satisfactory and practical method could be devised by which the Supreme Court could be made available in such instances as Mr. Beck proposes, we should have some partial solution to legislative problems," and save the time which is now lost after Congress enacts laws "in having them attacked later and submitted to long-drawn-out discussion to the detriment of any good that was designed to follow their passage." "If it can be shown that such cooperation is not forbidden," by either the words or the intent of the Constitution, it is the opinion of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* that "the ends of justice as well as the cause of national and individual progress might best be served by a closer coordination of the three departments of Government." The advisory-opinion system has worked well in Massachusetts, according to the Springfield *Republican*, which points out that the Massachusetts Court is free to decline to answer questions it does not consider sufficiently "important" or concerned with sufficiently "solemn" occasions.

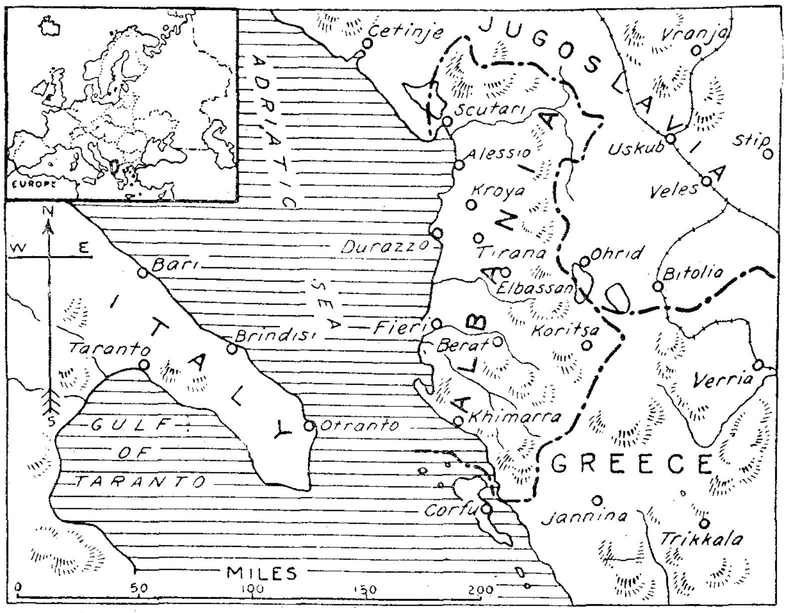
But the bulk of newspaper opinion seems to be against Mr. Beck's proposal. "Let the court alone!" exclaims the Brooklyn *Times*. Nothing more need be said in regard to this proposal, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "than that it would inevitably bring the court into the atmosphere of party strife and all the pulling and hauling of practical politics." We would have not less but more of demagogic attacks on the Supreme Court, argues the Detroit *Free Press*, for "the tribunal would then be accused of trying to throttle legislation." Ejaculates the Columbus *Dispatch:* "what a roar would at once arise, and not from the La Follette group alone, against the attempt of another branch of the Government to limit the Constitutional powers of the elected representatives of the people!"

New York lawyers, according to *The World* in their city, object that the Supreme Court passes upon questions of law, questions of fact being reserved to the province of the lower courts, and this alone would prevent the operation of Mr. Beck's plan. One "lawyer-Senator" in Washington is quoted in the Buffalo *Express* to the effect that "the minute the Supreme Court begins to give advice, however informal, in legislative and political matters, it ceases to be a judicial body." *The Express* suggests another remedy for the evil of which Mr. Beck complains:

> "Would not the desired reform be effected if the judiciary committees were empowered to report on the constitutionality of all new legislation in addition to the consideration which is given bills by other committees? This, of course, would require the judiciary committees to be released from any other functions which they now perform. The purpose of the new rule would be to obtain from these committees advisory opinions, representing the legal knowledge and research of the committee members. Congress, of course, would still have full power to pass a bill in the face of a hostile report, if a majority so willed. The tests in the Courts after laws had been adopted would follow the same procedure as at present and would be entirely independent of any opinions of the committees. But Congress would be seeking legal advice from its own lawyer-members on the constitutionality of proposed acts, instead of voting haphazard and leaving the entire burden of upholding the Constitution to other branches of the Government. The effect probably would be that Congress would find itself in disagreement with the Supreme Court much less frequently than at present."

THE BALKANS BALK AGAIN

THE "POWDER MAGAZINE OF EUROPE" has been a proverbial name for the Balkans, where the World War and many other wars had their start. Hence the anxiety of Albania's neighbors over the insurrection caused by the political ambitions of two rival Albanian factions, and furthered, according to dispatches from Belgrade, Rome, London, and Tirana, the capital of Albania, by Jugo-Slavia in general, and Serbia, the southern half of that nation, in particular. Tirana was abandoned by the Albanian Cabinet and General Staff late in December. Mr. Hiram K. Moderwell, special correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, quotes the Albanian Foreign Minister as saying: "The present attack on Albania was deliberately ordered by Jugo-Slavia to keep the Albanian question always acute and unsettled." Certainly, maintains a representative of the Balkan State, "however Jugo-Slavia may be able to defend itself against the charge of actually aiding the rebels, their expedition was obviously organized in Serbian territory, where the leader of the rebels, Ahmet Zogu, has been a refugee since last June."



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SCENE OF THE LATEST BALKAN REVOLT

Albania, characterized by one editor as "the most backward country inhabited by the white race," is now the scene of a political insurrection.

The Government of Jugo-Slavia formally denies the charge of fomenting the Albanian revolt, and has decided to close the frontier and disarm and intern every person passing the boundary "to show both Albania and the Powers of Europe that Jugo-Slavia maintains complete neutrality regarding events in Albania."

The present revolt, declares the New York *World*, is that of the Moslem against the Christian. Bishop Fan S. Noli, Albania's Premier since early last summer, undertook to organize a national church, Greek in rite, but cut loose from the Patriarch in Constantinople, we are told. The Noli government, we are reminded by the Boston *Herald*, kept faith with the United States regarding the punishment of the bandits who murdered two Americans last Spring.

Albania emerged from the World War a free and independent State. "It is now trying an experiment in democracy," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*. Both Albania and Jugo-Slavia are members of the League of Nations, and in the present instance Albania has appealed to the League to bar Jugo-Slavia from interfering in its internal affairs. "The Moscow communists are also actively trying to make trouble for the Bulgarian, Italian, Greek, and Belgrade governments," believes the Washington *Post*.

"The Albanians," explains the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "are, in experience, just emerging from the political dark ages; they are intelligent and honestly determined to be a nation, but they don't know how." Not only differences of race, religion, and language separate the people; there are high mountains and difficult trails, points out the Rochester *Herald*. Of the million and a half Albanians, part are Mohammedans, some 300,000 are members of the Greek Catholic Church, and about 150,000 belong to the Roman Catholic Church, says the Manchester *Union*. The London correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, Crawfurd Price, gives us further details of conditions in Albania that led up to the present revolt:

> "The so-called Albanian revolution is primarily a question of internal politics, the differences being fought out by guns instead of words. So it would probably remain, but for the allegation that the insurgents are receiving material and financial assistance from Serbia.
>
> "One can understand the course of events better if he remembers that Albania is a very primitive country, almost devoid of communications and split up into three religious divisions. Generally speaking, the south is orthodox, the center Moslem, and the north Roman Catholic. Social organization, particularly in the north, is tribal, and until recently there was no regular intercourse between north, center and south, or between the tribes. They were in practise strangers to one another. All Albanians resented modern developments, taxation, centralized judicial systems, or any interference with their tribal independence. To have even commenced the institution of a constitutional régime is a great step in advance, but the fact remains that these really excellent people are still in the backwoods of civilization and about 100 years behind their neighbors in point of political development. They have undoubtedly made great unanticipated progress in the direction of national organization since they were granted independence, but it is only a few years since every tribe was a law unto itself, and feuds and the vendetta governed personal relationships.
>
> "Early in the summer of this year a revolt broke out against the Government of Ahmet Bey Zogu, who was supported by the great Moslem beys, or landowners, and certain of the northern clans. The opposition in this case was organized by Bishop Fan S. Noli, who gathered under his leadership most of the Christian South and some Roman Catholic clans of the North. Desultory fighting resulted in the defeat and flight of Ahmet and his ministers and the formation of a Government under the Premiership of Fan Noli, whose first act was to confiscate the domains of the beys. . . .
>
> "What has happened now is that Ahmet has reorganized his former adherents, and, assisted by certain sections of the Orthodox Christian community, is making a bold bid to regain his former power in office."

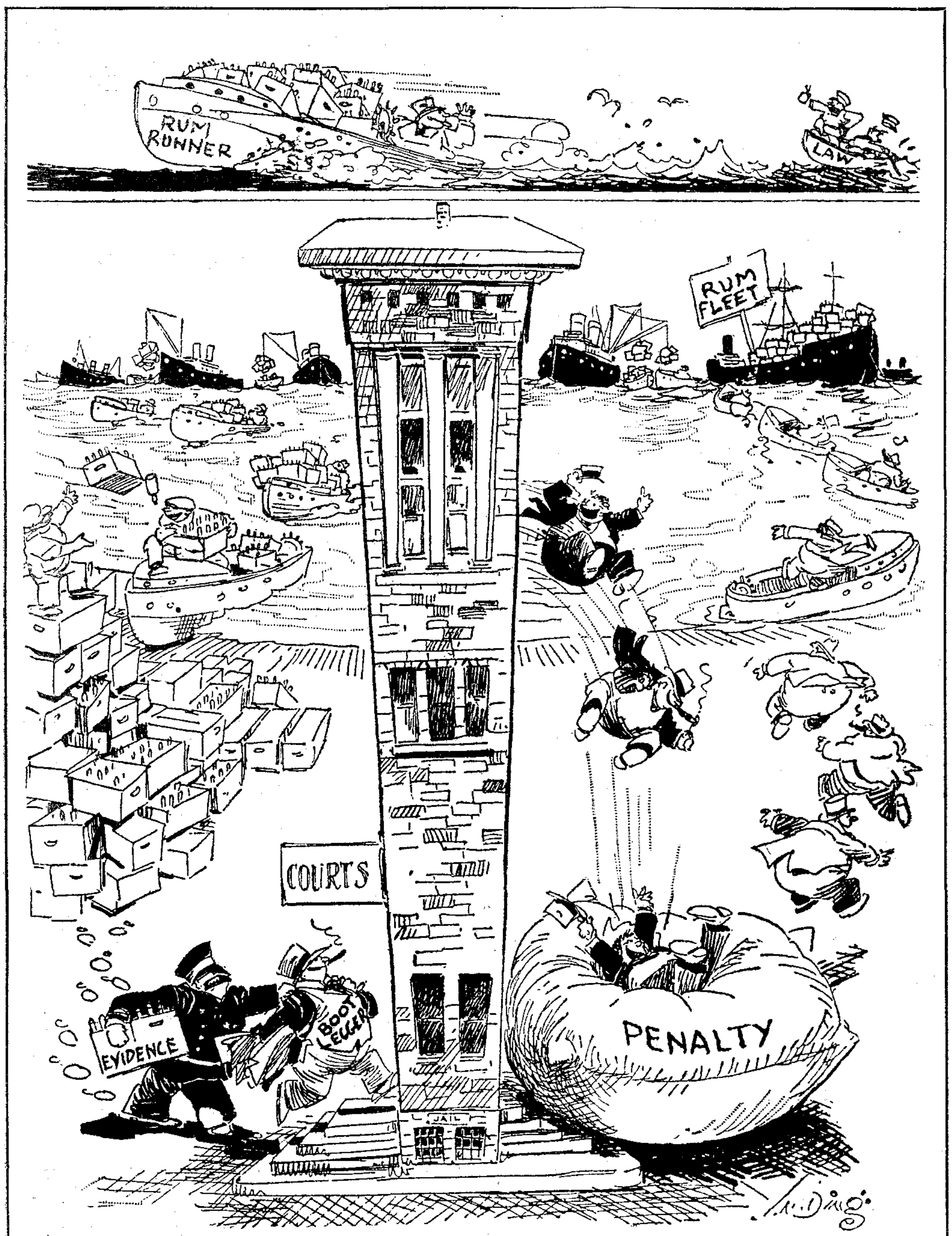
"Quite apart from its international possibilities, the disturbance in Albania is interesting to observers in this country because it is largely the result of putting the new wine of American ideas into the old bottles of a primitive civilization," notes the Philadelphia *North American*. Continuing, this paper recalls that—

> "Following the adoption of a tentative constitution in 1920, the conservative landowning elements formed a government, with Ahmet Zogu as Premier. This administration maintained order, but its reactionary policies incensed the element of educated, progressive Albanians, and last spring an uprising drove the Premier into exile. The leader of the revolt was Bishop Noli, head of the Greek Church, who is a graduate of Harvard and an enthusiast for American political institutions. But the introduction of western ideas and efficiency in public affairs, and especially the program of making military activity a government monopoly instead of a private profession, stirred up the restless mountaineers. So now Ahmet Zogu is back in the capital of Albania at the head of armed bands."

THE NEW EFFORT TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION

SUCH SENSATIONS as the New Jersey rum-running scandal and the scores of deaths from drinking Christmas hooch throw a lurid light on the new efforts being made in Washington to put Prohibition enforcement on a more efficient basis. "The dawn of a new phase of the Prohibition problem" is seen by the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which thinks that it is "perhaps one of the biggest questions Calvin Coolidge as a man of conscience faces in the coming four years." That there should be a consolidation in enforcement activities is generally agreed.

Several bureaus of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice now divide the work and the responsibility. Two recent suggestions for reorganization arouse intense interest on the part of the press. Congress is considering the Cramton bill, which would extend the Civil Service Law to the Prohibition unit in line with President Coolidge's recommendations, and would also place the entire work of enforcing Prohibition in charge of an independent bureau in the Treasury Department.



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OH, THE PERILOUS LIFE OF THE RUM-RUNNERS!

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The Federal senior Circuit Judges, with Chief Justice Taft at their head, have recommended that the Prohibition unit be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. Recent retirements and shifts in Attorney-General Stone's department, notably in New Jersey and Massachusetts, convince so experienced a Washington correspondent as Clinton W. Gilbert, of the New York *Evening Post*, that "a real test of the possibility of enforcing the Prohibition Law is to be made." As far as Prohibition is concerned, agrees the Des Moines *Register*, "Attorney-General Stone is going to do his duty in the coming four years, and the President is going to back him."

The Congressional appropriation for enforcing Prohibition for the next fiscal year will be about $11,000,000, and there will be $9,000,000 more to pay for the Coast Guard's campaign against rum-running. After July the Coast Guard will be utilizing 20 destroyers, 2 mine-sweepers, 223 cruising motor-boats and 100 picket boats. Some think that extra direct and indirect expenses will bring the total spent for enforcement up to $30,000,000. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* points out that the annual appropriations for Prohibition enforcement have practically tripled since 1920, and that for the seven Prohibition years they have totaled $59,000,000. Congress, according to another *Times* writer, will be drier than ever next session, and will probably be in the mood to back up pleas for stricter enforcement.

The transfer of the Prohibition unit to the Department of Justice would, in the opinion of Chief Justice Taft and the Circuit judges (who are said to reflect the opinion of the District judges), "make much for effectiveness in enforcing" the Prohibition Law. They have asked in a letter addrest to the Attorney-General for transmission to Congress that all the appropriations for enforcement be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General. In this way, they say, "the attempted prosecution of trivial, futile and unimportant cases, which now crowd the dockets through the ill-advised zeal and practical ignorance of Prohibition agents, can be avoided, and only those cases taken up and prest which will really deter the principal offenders, and in the preparation of which district attorneys will have a personal responsibility."

This recommendation "is simply in line with common sense," declares the Pittsburgh *Post*. *The Sun* in the same city says:

"Delegation to the Treasury Department of responsibility for enforcing the liquor laws is a survival of the former relation of the Government to the legalized liquor business. The first concern of the Government in those years was the collection of revenues, and the suppression of illicit manufacture was only an incident to tax collection. With this activity the Treasury Department had chief concern. Now, however, the first concern of government is suppression of manufacture and sale and, as great revenues are not at stake, the Treasury Department has no natural interest in this governmental activity. It is clearly a matter for the Attorney-General and his aides."

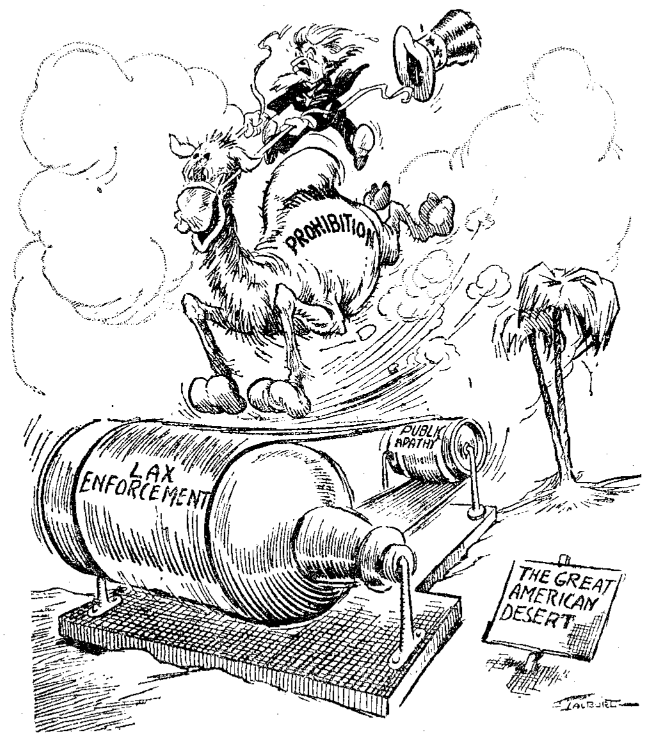
The suggestion of the Federal judges "is not necessarily a reflection upon the good faith of the enforcement unit of the Treasury Department," but, reasons the Washington *Star:*

"The Department of Justice has an organization well adapted to the enforcement of this law. It must conduct the prosecutions. It should have in charge the work of preparing for such prosecution."

Approval of this suggestion is shared by newspapers all over the country, including the Boston *Transcript*, New York *Times*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Newark *News*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Detroit *Free Press*, Mobile *Register*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, St. Joseph *News Press*, Lincoln *State Journal*, and Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

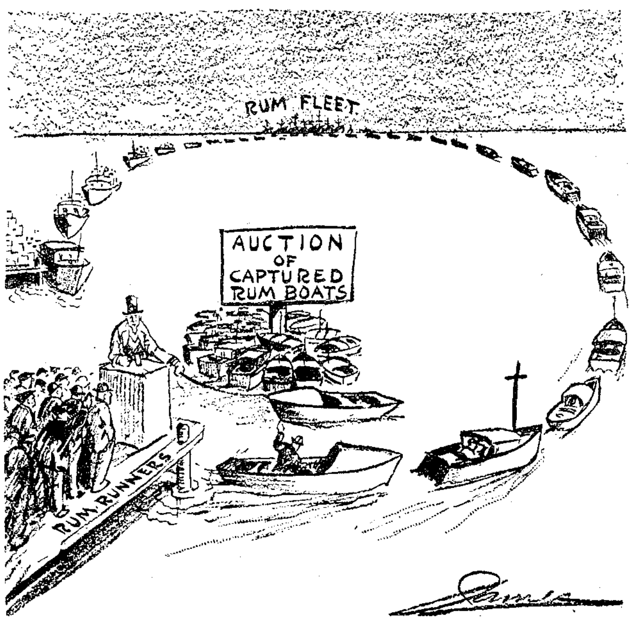
Practically the only opposition to the shift proposed by the Federal judges comes from the Anti-Saloon League, whose chief counsel argues that the permissive features of the law controlling industrial and non-beverage alcohol can not be administered appropriately by the Department of Justice, and so, as one press writer paraphrases Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler's argument, "you would have the illogical situation of the Treasury Department letting the boys get the liquor, and the Department of Justice running all over the lot trying to see that none of the liquor is poured down improper throats."

The Cramton bill, favored by the Anti-Saloon League, has already passed the House. It places under a Commissioner of Prohibition in the Treasury Department all enforcement activities and also the control of denatured alcohol, which is now in the hands of the Internal Revenue officials. It also provides for the extension of the Civil Service Act to employees in the Prohibition unit. Congressman Cramton (Rep., Mich.) thinks his bill will help put an end to the diversion of permitted liquors to illegitimate uses. In the opinion of the Chicago *Evening Post*, "the Cramton bill should pass; with an independent Prohibition unit under the merit system there should be a marked improvement in enforcement." The Indianapolis *News*, which also favors the bill, says that:



HE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE GETTING ANYWHERE

—Talburt in the Cleveland *Press*.


RUM FLEET
AUCTION OF CAPTURED RUM BOATS
RUM RUNNERS

NO INTERRUPTION OF BUSINESS

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

"Senators and Representatives are held responsible, and rightly, for the unsatisfactory condition. It is the inevitable result of a determination on their part to make use of the jobs as patronage. Prohibition enforcement, like many other government undertakings, is suffering from the spoils system. The defects can be cured by divorcing appointments from politics. That can be done by selecting all appointees under civil service rules. They will not be under the constant fear of losing their places because of some act that might be construed as other than 'good politics.' Their responsibility will be to the people alone, as it should be."

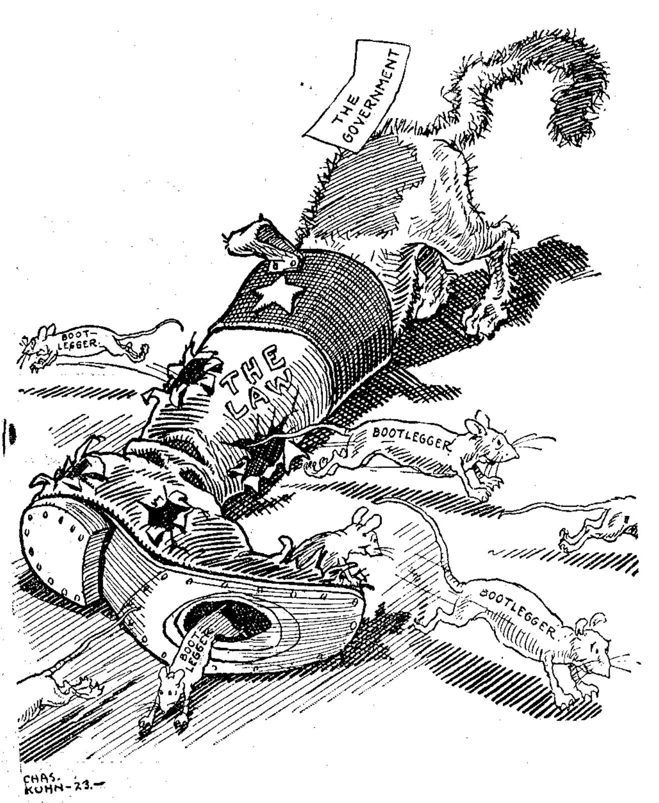
The Anti-Saloon League is blamed by the New York *Times* for the poor quality of the enforcement agents, in that "it caused, or at least consented to and advised, that the selection of these men should not be under Civil Service regulations."

There are other bills relating to Prohibition enforcement, notes W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, including "eight that would compel the deportation of aliens convicted of violating the Volstead Law," and one that would "empower the Government to take over automobiles in which contraband liquor has been transported."

Reflecting on this general "tightening up on liquor," the Birmingham *Age-Herald* says that a good deal of the difficulty has been "due to the necessity of building an organization and equipment for the task of enforcement." The Alabama paper has noticed a change in official sentiment which it considers reflective of the growing public sentiment demanding enforcement. It reminds us that the Coast Guard's entire rum-running fleet will be in full operation by July 1, and Commissioner Haynes will also devote special attention to other sources of supply:

"He will strengthen the forces now on guard on the Mexican border and will tie-in his efforts with those of the Coast Guard. He will also place guards constantly on duty at the licensed distilleries and denaturing plants where government stocks and seizures are converted to other products. The manner in which physicians use their licenses to prescribe prohibited liquors is also under vigilant scrutiny. It is said that 3,300 such licenses have been revoked in the past year from physicians who used them improperly. It is evident that the forces of law and order are gathering themselves for an effort beside which all previous efforts have been puny. Only in this way can the law be enforced. This may be the last wet Christmas."

But other editors are not so hopeful. And here we come to the comment of those editors who would drastically change or modify the whole Prohibition experiment. Whatever may be the merits of the suggested changes in the method of enforcing the Prohibition Law, "after all," concludes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "if a law is a fool law and brings evils in its train, a change in the machinery is not going to help matters much"—



TOO MANY WAYS OUT

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*.

> "The Prohibition unit, to be sure, is a disgusting spectacle. But what has made it disgusting is the fact that the law itself is a disgusting thing. Turn out the whole Prohibition unit, from Roy Haynes down, give the entire matter of enforcement into the hands of one Assistant Attorney-General, and every factor in the situation which has brought about scandal and disgrace will still be operating.
>
> "The real trouble, we think, lies much deeper. It lies in the dubious decision on the part of the people of the United States to deny their origins and turn over to the Federal Government the power of policing local affairs. When the Federal courts concerned themselves with high matters of State, when to the ordinary eye they were seen to be majestic and dignified tribunals above the petty bickerings of the market-place, their standing was secure. When, under the orders of Congress, they stept down from that height and made themselves the monitors of local morals, their decline began. And they will continue to decline, no matter who runs the Prohibition unit."

The task of enforcing Prohibition is "impossible," in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Citizen*. "Nothing is wrong with Prohibition but Prohibition," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. "Nothing is wrong with Prohibition," echoes the Columbia *Record*, "except that it is an unsound and monstrous farce, that has filled the land with bloodshed and discontent, lies and hypocrisy. Some day the people will kick it back into the limbo from which hired reformers dragged it."

AMERICA'S DROOPING WINGS

CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE REPORTS of feverish building of every type of auxiliary war vessel not included in the Washington Conference agreement, particularly on the part of Japan, and the declaration that the United States stands fourth among nations in aviation strength, comes the announcement by Rear-Admiral Moffet, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, that at least three-fourths of the Navy's airplanes are either obsolete or unfit for effective use in case of war. Major-General Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service, also reminds us that "the Army Air Service is deplorably weak; it needs 2,400 airplanes." At present it has but 1,380, of which 754 are in commission, says the Seattle *Times*. Fewer than a hundred are fit for immediate war service, according to Brigadier-General Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service. And the American aircraft industry, on which we must depend for new machines, "is rapidly dwindling; in fact, it has almost reached the vanishing-point," concludes General Patrick.

President Coolidge declared in his Budget message to Congress that "to strengthen the airplane industry is to strengthen national defense." General Pershing also pointed out in his last report to the Secretary of War that the most vital need of the Army is "an increase in the Air Service and the gradual development of its personnel and equipment," recalls John Billings, Jr., Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The Washington Conference placed no restriction on aircraft for war purposes. And foreign nations are taking advantage of this situation, say dispatches from Tokyo, London, and Paris. "Bankrupt France and out-of-work England are staging a sort of armament race in air equipment," reports H. G. Wells, cabling from London, and a Tokyo cable to the New York *Evening Post* says the Japanese Army "is to be reduced from twenty-two divisions to sixteen in order to enable the air force to expand." The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* also informs us that "altho Japan's air program is being executed with unusual secretiveness, it is a fact that, in a desperate effort to regain lost time, Japan is placing orders for hundreds of airplanes in France." And General Mitchell, of our own Army Air Service, admits that the United States is outranked by Italy in the matter of air forces. In the words of Peter Vischer, writing in the New York *World:*

> "Other Powers have definite aviation policies. They are developing their air forces along progressive lines. We are developing our aviation from moment to moment. And every year we have fewer and fewer planes.
>
> "Here is what other nations are doing:
>
> "FRANCE—The greatest air fleet in the world, in point of numbers, belongs to France. The French have approximately 1,200 planes, most of them fast single-seater fighters. Every year the French build 200 to 300 planes for replacements. Their fleet is kept up to the minute.
>
> "GREAT BRITAIN—The British Air Force, which has charge of all aviation in Britain, has about 600 planes. It has fifty squadrons, with twelve planes per squadron, all of them kept up to 100 per cent. war strength, even in peace.
>
> "The British have this carefully planned policy: They maintain only a relatively small air fleet, as compared with France, but build up with meticulous care their administrative and ground organizations so that in case of emergency they could quickly expand to wartime strength.
>
> "ITALY—When Mussolini came into power he took immediate steps to build up Italy's air power. He formed a single air force and appointed himself its High Commissioner. In two years he made enormous changes. He has 986 planes, most of them quite modern and serviceable. He is training 500 pilots a year. Much development work is being done.
>
> "JAPAN—Japan is taking an unprecedented interest in aviation. The Japanese air fleet is being greatly increased, so much so that figures of the increase are being carefully guarded. It is known, however, that models of nearly every successful European plane have been taken to Japan for reproduction. Pilots are being trained in Europe, and Japanese schools are being conducted with French and British instructors. Just how many planes Japan has is not known, altho it is admitted that

the Japanese have an unusual interest in machines capable of carrying heavy weights for long distances.

"UNITED STATES—This country has no such thing as an aviation policy. Our aeronautical activities are divided among twenty-one bureaus. There is no responsible head. There is little cooperation, much competition and jealousy, and some overlapping.

"Our three important aviation projects are those of the Army Air Service, the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and the Air Mail of the Post Office Department. Only the Air Mail can be rated a real success. The Air Mail knows what it's after, tends to business, and gets excellent results. It is the only real commercial aviation effort in the United States. Credit for its success belongs to Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and to Carl F. Egge, General Superintendent of the Air Mail Service, gentlemen often referred to as 'hard-boiled and efficient as h——.'

"As it stands at present, the Army Air Service is dominated by the heads of the Army, the General Staff, whose natural instinct it is, of course, to see first importance in the line. The chief interest of the heads of the Navy is in battle-ships. They see aircraft only as minor subsidiary arms of the services. Yet our planes have flown 268 miles an hour; stayed in the air thirty hours; climbed 10,000 feet in ten minutes; carried 4,000-lb. bombs; reached an altitude of 35,000 feet; crossed the Atlantic; made a non-stop flight of 2,700 miles; crossed the continent between daylight and dusk; sunk battle-ships seventy miles at sea, and flown around the world.

"Some day, in all probability, there will be a separate Air Service or Air Force, or whatever it may be called; Great Britain's success with an Air Force, after many trying experiences, seems to indicate that.

"The public interested in aviation looks to Mr. Coolidge for some sort of action, for he is the first Chief Executive who has shown any interest in our aeronautical problems."

"Every report," says the Detroit Free *Press*, "indicates that, on the whole, America is dropping behind the other great Powers in air strength," whereas, in the opinion of the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "we should have an aircraft-building program that would put the United States in the very first rank." The Baltimore *News* goes even further; it would have the United States create an air force "twice as great as that of any other nation in the world." Half what it costs to build a battle-ship would be an ample appropriation for one year, thinks General Mitchell, and the Tacoma *Ledger* agrees that "Congress should not hesitate to authorize a reasonable amount of airplane construction." For, as the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* points out, "the development of aircraft is necessary as a vital matter of national defense." As the Providence *Journal* summarizes the case for the believers in adequate preparedness in the air:

> "We are the richest nation in the world; we have an enormous seacoast; we invented the airplane; our flyers are as fearless and skilful as any in the world. Long months of training before our volunteers and drafted men were fit to fight taught us to deride the idea of 'a million men leaping to arms overnight.' But we still have to learn, apparently, that fighting planes can not burst from chrysalises and fly into existence overnight."

No less emphatic is the summing up of the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which says:

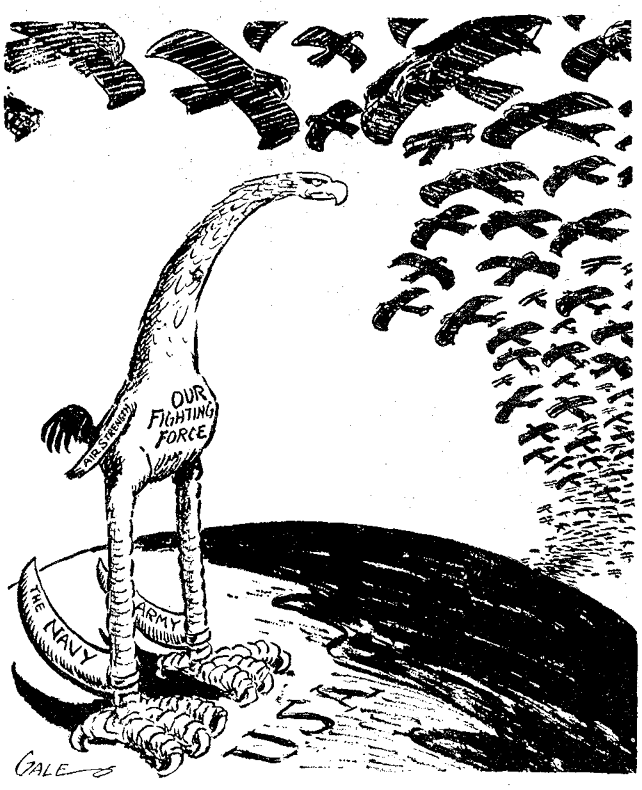
> "Indispensable factors are a large reserve of skilled pilots, an aircraft industry so organized and maintained that it may supply modern airplanes, and another reserve of men trained in the intricate business of caring for them.
>
> "Almost every country in Europe provides for these essentials by encouraging the growth and expansion of the agencies of commercial aviation. The commercial lines in England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, and Belgium are schools in which flyers are consistently trained, not only in the fine art of aerial navigation, but in the handling of all new types of machines."

The Baltimore *American*, which recalls that "every war has found us wholly unprepared to defend ourselves," believes that—

> "In a democracy it is necessary constantly to remind the people that they have foreign relations, and that it is out of foreign relations that all wars come. This lesson is hard to learn, as shown by the fact that in spite of our intelligence we never have learned it.
>
> "To-day this country stands in greater possible peril than ever before, because, with the annihilation of distance, every nation stands at every other nation's doorstep. With the coming of the airplane, the air over our cities becomes No Man's Sky."

A warning against a large aircraft-building program, however, comes from the Birmingham *News*, which maintains that "any one with a grain of sense knows that an inordinately big program . . . will pile up further enormous burdens for armament and munitions." And the Grand Rapids *Press* says of the report of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics to President Coolidge:

> "The burden of its message is: Build airplanes, because foreign nations are building them. Build airplanes, because there is absolutely no limit on air competition. Build airplanes, because if we don't there is grave peril that an enemy will reach our shores with bombers and a protective group of pursuit ships, blow up our camps and ammunition depots and railroad stations.



"I COULD USE SOME WINGS ALL RIGHT"

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

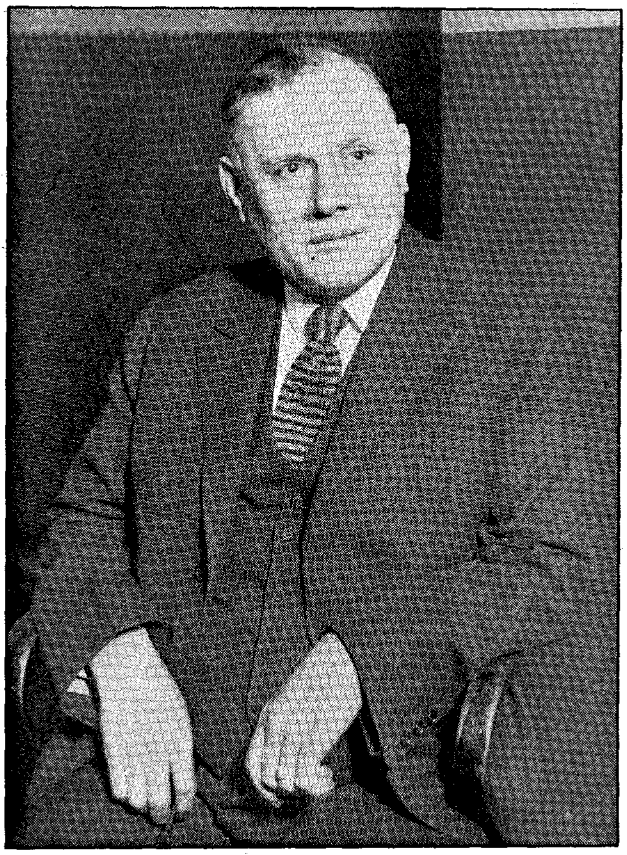
> "Not so long ago our Navy leagues were saying: Build battle-ships.
>
> "If four years of war, six of reconstruction, strenuous and universal talk of world peace, organizations for the outlawing of war, and conferences for the reduction of armaments have served merely to transfer the world competition in death-dealing instruments from the element of the sea to the element of the air, mankind has not actually progressed at all from 1914. It is as ready to commit suicide now as it was then."

Instead of "going back to 1914," as the Michigan paper puts it, the Houston *Post-Dispatch* suggests "an aircraft-limitation program that will substitute cooperation for competition, save millions to the taxpayers of the leading nations, and discourage the war spirit." Continues this Texas daily:

> "The time would seem to be opportune for the negotiation of some such agreement relative to the building of military aircraft. Unless some international pact is entered into, a repetition of the competitive building of naval craft will proceed until the nations are again threatened with bankruptcy by lavish expenditures in war preparations."

THE NEW MAN AT LABOR'S HELM

IT IS FORTUNATE FOR THE COUNTRY that there was such a man in waiting as William Green to take the place of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor, thinks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which commends the "sound judgment" displayed by the Federation's executive council in elevating the fourth vice-president of the Federation and the secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers to the position he now holds. "Labor is safe under his leadership, capital has nothing to fear during his régime, and the public is fortunate in having him as the responsible spokesman of a highly important group of citizens," this Virginia paper believes. The need of a "young and aggressive man in good health" who "could be elected" at the annual convention of the labor organization next October, say New York writers, resulted in the defeat of James Duncan, first vice-president of the labor organization for thirty years. Mr. Duncan is 67; Mr. Green but 51. "If Mr. Green can 'make good,' he should enjoy a long tenure of the post, and that should make for stability," thinks the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. Unlike Mr. Gompers, we are reminded by the New York *World*, the new head of organized labor is a "dry."



International Newsreel photograph

"I SHALL ADHERE TO MR. GOMPERS'S PRINCIPLES"

Declares William Green, who was elected president of the American Federation of Labor by the organization's Executive Council in New York the day after the funeral of the veteran labor leader.

In tracing the life of Samuel Gompers's successor, from the time he worked in a coal-mine at Coshocton, Ohio, where he was born, to the present, L. E. Judd, editor of the Akron *Press*, says:

> "Since boyhood William Green's career has been one long battle. He battled adversity. He battled for better wages and better working conditions for his fellow workmen. He battled for progressive legislation in the Ohio Senate.
>
> "His labor union career, once started, was meteoric. First he held offices in the Coshocton local. Then he became president of the subdistrict organization of miners comprising six Ohio counties. In 1906 he became president of all the organized miners in Ohio. Three years later he became secretary-treasurer of the international mine union body.
>
> "During the administration of Governor Cox, Green represented his district in the Ohio Senate and became floor leader. He fathered the bill that gave Ohio compulsory insurance for workmen, a plan that has been widely copied.
>
> "He knows labor's problems through long personal experience. His personal political inclinations are toward the Democratic side, but he has already given indication that labor's political course, while he is president, will follow non-partizan lines."

In a statement given to the press immediately after his election, Mr. Green said:

> "It shall ever be my stedfast purpose to adhere to those fundamental principles of trade-unionism so ably championed by Mr. Gompers, and upon which the superstructure of organized labor rests. Our demand upon society for higher standards of life, better wages, independence, and humane conditions of employment must ever be based upon our inalienable right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Our problems must be met and solved upon the basis of American fair play, and in accordance with American traditions and ideals."

Thus he proves that he has "tact and judgment," observes the Indianapolis *Star*. As the New Haven *Register* points out, "he is neither a pronounced conservative nor a pronounced radical in his labor views." "He is opposed to Communism," we are informed by the Washington *Star*, and "he comes to his new duties with thorough knowledge of his predecessor's policies," notes the Manchester *Union*. "No man," declares the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, "realizes better than William Green how mutually dependent are the interests of capital and labor." As the Baltimore *Sun* remarks:

> "He may be expected to take much more interest in maintaining rigid wage levels, short hours, apprenticeship restrictions, and the like, than in supporting any far-reaching policy for increasing production and stimulating employee morale as a whole. A much less brilliant orator than Gompers, the new president of the American Federation of Labor is a more experienced executive. Less of an opportunist, his record indicates he has also a better grasp of practical strategy."

On the other hand, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "notwithstanding the fact that Green pledges himself to the policies of his predecessor and former chief, he has represented in the executive council of the Federation the group from which has come most of the opposition to Samuel Gompers." "Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has been the closest competitor of Mr. Gompers for the leadership of the Federation," observes the Newark *News*, "and it is possible to consider Mr. Green as put forward with the view of keeping the seat warm for Mr. Lewis."

The fight between radicalism and conservatism, many editors predict, will come in next October's convention. "The extremists in the organization have been awaiting the death of Gompers to launch their drive for the capture of its machinery," maintains the New York *Evening World*. Meanwhile, notes the Birmingham *News*, the new leader of organized labor is faced by heavy responsibilities. No one suggests that Mr. Green will rattle about in Mr. Gompers's shoes, but "centrifugal forces released by the passing of the veteran leader will have to be gathered together," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Continues this paper:

> "If Mr. Green is able to intrench himself securely in power before the annual meeting next fall, the probabilities will be in favor of another long conservative régime in the labor world. If, on the other hand, the radical elements gain the ascendency or become uncontrollable, the prospect will be of a different nature. That the radicals, who are aggressive and determined, will put up a stiff fight, is to be expected. The outcome of their contest will decide not only the official fate of the new president but may also mark a turning-point in the history of the organization he has been called to lead."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Do your Christmas swapping early.—*Columbia Record.*

Spain is lucky, at that. She has few possessions left to lick her.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Those who broadcast bedtime stories know little about a modern kid's bedtime.—*Passaic News.*

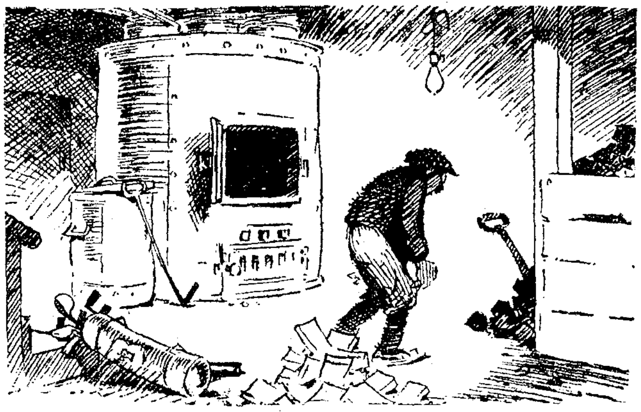
Why do they put "Private" on an office door when the man inside is a captain of industry?—*Cleveland Times.*

It is about as hard for a rich man to enter heaven as it is for a poor man to remain on earth.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

America might enjoy boundless peace and prosperity if it could ban the jingo and make the gin go.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Speaking of cross-word puzzles, there is a cross word of four letters that means you have lost your collar button.—*American Lumberman.*

On top of a report that one person in ninety in Washington is a liquor peddler, comes word that Congress has created the office of second deputy coroner in the District.—*Detroit News.*



THE NINETEENTH HOLE

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

The world has fewer dreamers now, and it is assumed they tried it in the midst of traffic. — *Associated Editors (Chicago).*

If Trinity College were a co-ed school, would the philanthropic Mr. Duke insist that it be baptized Duke's Mixture? —*Detroit News.*

Another problem of this unsettled age is whether a mother should be her daughter's guide or her pacemaker. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

We don't want to be tiresome about Mr. Bryan and evolution, but any man who holds the record of having made a monkey out of our Donkey for thirty years shouldn't be skeptical about it.—*Columbia Record.*

It is estimated that 17 per cent. of the diamond wrist watches will keep time until next Christmas.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The idea seems to be that if we keep kicking Japan in the slats, maybe she'll come to see what a polite and friendly neighbor we are.—*Dallas News.*

Senator Couzens laments that some of the American people pay too much taxes. But not Senator Couzens, not Senator Couzens!—*Columbia Record.*

To illustrate the extraordinary versatility of the Haynes unit, a Washington headline reads: "Dry Agents Disguised as Gentlemen Invade Hotels."—*Detroit News.*

Dr. Moffatt, in his new version of the Bible, refers to David's City as "David's Burg" We ought to be thankful that he didn't call it "Lil Old Jerusalem."—*Punch.*

The Soviets have advised Trotzky to go immediately to a resort in a warm climate. And Trotzky probably knows exactly where he is being told he can go.—*New York Evening World.*

A committee in New York is at work analyzing the vote received by the Communist ticket in the recent election. Probably this is the same committee that has been trying to divide the atom.—*Southern Lumberman.*

In his latest book, Mr. H. G. Wells says he is against the clothes we wear, the food we eat, our schools, our amusements, our money, our methods of trading, our compromises, our agreements, laws, political associations, the British Empire and the American Constitution. Beyond that he refuses to go.—*Punch.*

Most flivver wrecks are due to tight nuts.—*Columbia Record.*

One reason why the bootlegging business is crowded is because the jails aren't.—*Paterson News.*

Our notion of a Miracle Man is the Welsh cross-word puzzle champion.—*New York World.*

Reports from China indicate that the Confucian there is becoming worse confounded.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A scientist ventures that some day we will live on air. Then watch the "Free Air" signs come down.—*Detroit News.*

It has become almost as hazardous to belong to a Chinese Tong as it is to be a law-abiding American citizen.—*Columbia Record.*

It comes to us as an afterthought that the elephant is built considerably more on the lines of a steam-roller than the donkey. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

The pacifists say that when a country can whip anybody, it is always looking for a fight. It hasn't worked out that way with Jack Dempsey.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Nothing so quickly increases the needs of Government Departments as a Treasury surplus.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Another good example of enlightened self-interest is Wall Street's effort to protect people from swindlers.—*Newark Ledger.*

With mother in politics, and the Constitution forbidding child labor, we apprehend that dad may have to go to work. —*Columbia Record.*

A magician at the White House took a watch out of a loaf of bread. It is not reported whether this impress Mr. Coolidge, who lately took a couple of million votes out of a rise in wheat prices.—*Detroit News.*

At least those read out of the party need not get up in time to breakfast with Mr. Coolidge.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

Among the more curious solutions of New York's appalling traffic problem is the proposal to build a new 88-story skyscraper downtown.—*Detroit News.*

We can't picture a stronger business combination than being a bootlegger and owning a large block of stock in an undertaking parlor.—*Columbia Record.*

The American airship *ZR-3* is now known as the "Los Angeles." It is not stated after which film-press agent the big gas-bag has been named.—*Punch.*

When the world gets through broadening the minds of the younger generation, how about doing a little something in the matter of their depth?—*Detroit News.*

Trotzky, in one of his later speeches, again denounces the United States. Well, we hope never to live to see the day when Trotzky regards our Government as ideal.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

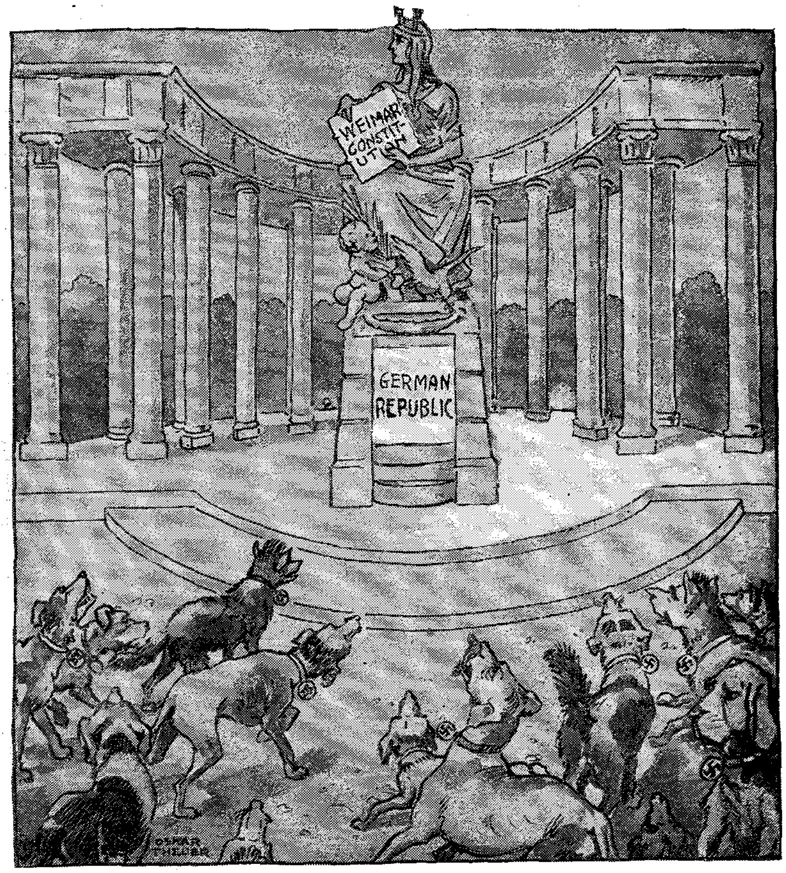
A Washington architect wants to remodel the Capitol so as to give the Senate chamber an outside exposure. There are some critics of Senatorial procedure who think that a little inside exposure would be equally desirable.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Gandhi, away around in India, has the right idea. He says that every member in the Indian congress which opens Friday shall do work with his hands as well as his mouth, and he stipulates that every Congressman shall spin 2,000 yards of yarn monthly. Well, we won't ask our Congressmen to spin any yarn, but we do wish they would saw wood.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHERE THE ELECTIONS LEAVE GERMANY

COMPLETE CHAOS is the expression used to characterize the German internal political situation as Germany finds itself in a foreign crisis over the decision of the Ambassadors' Conference to postpone the evacuation of Cologne. According to Berlin press dispatches, Foreign Minister Stresemann is unyielding in his demand that the Nationalists should be formally invited to accept representation in the Government in order to remove them from the Opposition on the floor of the Reichstag. But, we are told, the Socialists declare that a Government in which the Westarp-von Tirpitz Nationalist party played a dominant rôle would be wholly unsuited to deal with the situation growing out of continued occupation of the Cologne bridgehead, in what the Germans consider a "violation of Germany's Treaty rights."



GERMAN SCORN FOR ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC

"Let them bark their heads off! They would like to bite, but they can't."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

While these dispatches relate that Chancellor Marx was conferring with President Ebert on the question of constructing a new Government, they tell us also that Foreign Minister Stresemann is liberally blamed by a section of the press for having precipitated a Parliamentary crisis which left Germany with a roughly improvised transitional Government, after the elections, to deal with a critical foreign situation. Surprize is exprest also that neither Chancellor Marx nor the Foreign Minister discust the evacuation of the Cologne bridgehead at the London Conference. The Social Democratic *Vorwaerts,* always antagonistic naturally to the Nationalists, considers that their inclusion in the German Government would be a bad blow to Germany abroad, obviously for the reason that the Nationalists are opponents of the republican régime.

The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that, according to a Nationalist newspaper, the German Nationalist party would be content in the Government with four out of twelve portfolios in the Cabinet, and we are further told that the Nationalists are perfectly willing to take second place and seek no dominant influence, because "they know very well that they can not handle the thorny topics of foreign policy according to Nationalist ideas, but that they must be manipulated along the lines followed during the past year by Chancellor Marx." We read further:

> "They also wish to keep themselves in second place in order to be able on occasion to throw the responsibility for what may happen on the parties represented in the Cabinet by the Chancellor or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
>
> "Above all the Nationalists wish to have the controlling hand in Prussia. There is not the least danger that the coalition of the Right will be realized in Prussia or that the Prussian administration will be given over to a Nationalist Government. The claims of the German Nationalist party in Prussia are purely theoretical in character.
>
> "The Nationalists wish only to have in Prussia two Cabinet offices out of ten, but these two are the most important—the Ministry of the Interior and *the Presidency of the Council. After that* their purpose is to get hold of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce; and in this way they would become the masters of Prussia."

In an interview given to the editor of the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt,* Chancellor Marx declared that he was ready to support any government of the Right or the Left, provided it should present the desired guaranties on the continuation of the foreign policy Germany has followed until now. He added that this was the conviction of the congress of the Center party, as openly exprest, and he added that procedure along the happy mean, which has been found good, would serve as the base for future German policies. As seen in English eyes the results of the German election, says the Manchester *Guardian,* are "a vindication of the new pacific policy of the Allies." This newspaper blames the bayonet policy of the former French Premier, Mr. Poincaré, for the step toward extremism the German people took in the elections of last May, and it continues:

> "That step has now been retraced. The Republic and the London Agreement are lifted definitely out of danger. But this improvement in the national is not so strongly reproduced in the Parliamentary situation. The old deadlock of groups has indeed been eased through the disappearance of most of the more conspicuously obstructive elements which disgraced the last Reichstag. But the formation of a government out of the less irresponsible parties remains a difficult business. The House will not meet until the new year, but it is possible that even by then no agreement will have been reached. All the parties, from the Nationalists, through Mr. Stresemann's increasingly nationalist Populars to the Center (which stood firm for republican good sense at the election), and the Democrats and Socialists, have a chance of being included in the Cabinet. They can not, of course, all work together, but whatever combination

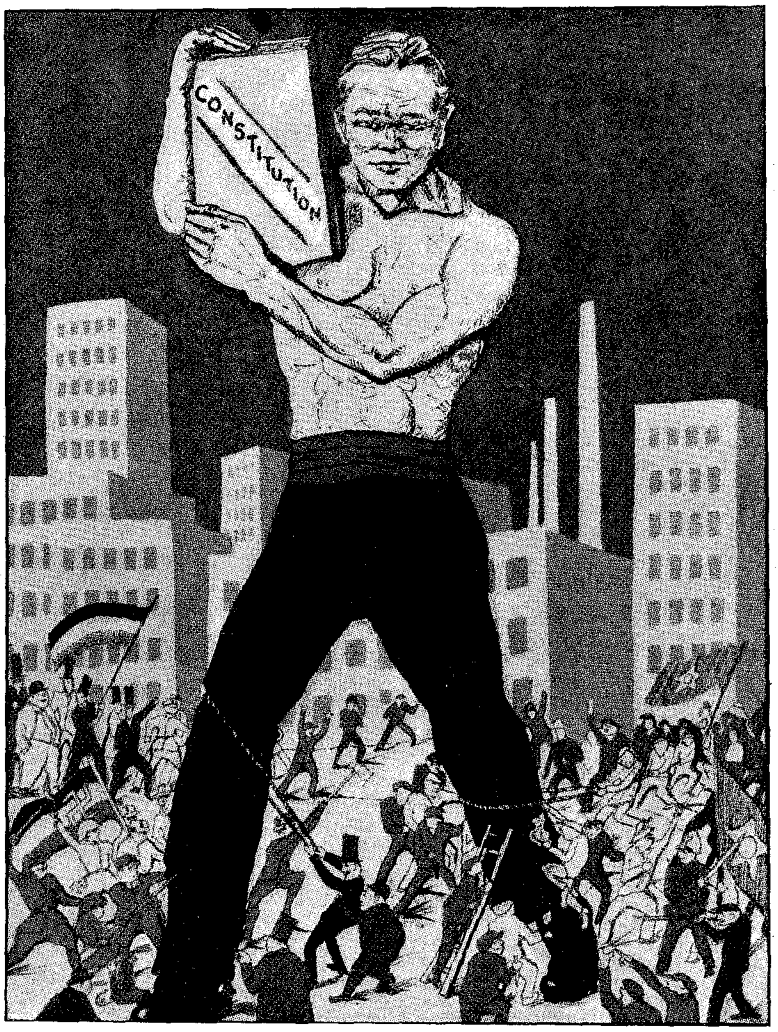
among them is finally chosen must contain gravely diverse elements. There is, therefore, little likelihood of a strong Government pursuing any resolute policy. That, however, these elections have saved Europe from a chauvinist Reichstag is as much as could be expected in the very transitional Germany of to-day. They may be read as proof that Germany is settling down and moving toward the normal."

Valuable light on the complexity of German party relationships is found in a cable dispatch of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, who recalls that, in advance of the elections, he predicted as one result of them the possibility that it would be no longer possible to exclude the Nationalists from the Cabinet. Since the election occurred on December 17 and also since the resignation of the Marx Cabinet on December 15, this correspondent made inquiries as to the form Nationalist participation might take in the Government, and he tells us almost semi-officially that the view held in the moderate circles of Mr. Stresemann's German People's party is much as indicated in the following lines:

> "The People's party has undergone some internal change and no longer represents the heavy industry. Since the death of Mr. Stinnes it has had less and less to do with the industrial magnates, who are almost all now members of the Nationalist party. The People's party is composed of manufacturers of the type employing up to 300 hands, the organizers of industry, the business men and bankers, progressive officialdom, education officials, and the like. In its past experience of coalitions it has had to bear the odium of much that was inevitable, and its members, who are accustomed to the delegation of responsibility, considered it essential that the Nationalists should take a share in it.
>
> "The People's party has had experiences of cooperating with the Socialists, who decide the policy of their Ministers in a Cabinet by party vote, and on the last occasion killed a vitally important measure in the Cabinet by a party vote of 54 to 53. At that time the People's party had no choice, since Germany was on the verge of a social collapse and a new revolution. The Socialists made a loud outcry that it meted out differential treatment to Saxony and Thuringia, on the one hand, and Bavaria on the other. But the Stresemann Cabinet then had absolute proof that the Moscow International had planned a Bolshevist revolution which was to spread through Germany from Saxony and Thuringia as centers; and it advised President Ebert to put in the Reichswehr.
>
> "On the other hand, if it had forced matters in Bavaria, it would have driven the patriotic societies, which are Wittelsbach and Roman Catholic, into the arms of their opponents under General Ludendorff, who are Hohenzollern and Protestant, and the two would have marched against 'Red Berlin.' The Socialists knew this, too, but there was always a fringe on the outward edge of the Socialist party, after its reunion with the Independent Socialists, that hardly differed from the Communists."

In view of what has just been explained this *Times* correspondent goes on to say the People's party could not cooperate with the United Socialist party. This being the case, the alternative, according to his informants, is cooperation with the Nationalists. We read then:

> "The strength of that party in the late Reichstag (with the Land Union, from which it differs only in organization) was 106, and the People's party, believing it to be greatly overrepresented, thought it would not come back after the last election with more than about 80 mandates. It upset calculations by returning with 110. Those acquainted with the new political currents in Germany attribute this accession of strength almost wholly to its being in permanent opposition. There is, they say, so much with which the German voter can be discontented, but which is forced upon Germany by the circumstances of the lost war, and has to be done by somebody. There is much more of a similar nature to be done, and if the Nationalists remain in opposition and election follows election, it may not be long before they are, not 80, but 180 strong. They are constantly able to point to this or that action of the Government in power and to say, 'That is how they do it! Vote for us and the way we should do it!'
>
> "Two causes, I am told, have contributed further to the success of the Nationalists: the rise of the Reichsbanner [the Republican Black-Red-Gold organization] and their own demagogy. Among the Nationalist members of the Reichstag there is no strong demand for a share in the Government; there is still less for a share in shaping the foreign policy of Germany. The late Mr. Stinnes once remarked in one of his dry phrases that the Nationalists were very marketable in their own country, but were no good for export. It is otherwise with their aspirations in Prussia, but into a Reich Cabinet they would send, not their leaders, but their technical experts. The People's party lays the blame for the election having degenerated into a fight of Black-White-Red against Black-Red-Gold upon the shoulders of the Democrats, who first formed the Reichsbanner Black-Red-Gold organization as a protection because of their fears of an anti-Semitic outburst—at one time well founded—and then used it as an election organization. Sheer opposition to it drove many voters into the Nationalist camp under the rival colors."



THE GIANT AND THE PIGMIES

"Beware! If you overthrow the giant, you will pay the penalty!"

—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

This London *Times* correspondent tells us then of a new set of problems which make the People's party "see in the opposition of the Nationalists a greater danger than in their cooperation." The first named of these problems is the evacuation of the Cologne area, and he adds: "It is also well known that the Disarmament Report will present great difficulties for the Government, not on account of actual armaments, but because the Commission requires the factories to take certain steps, such as the destruction of blast furnaces and gun lathes, which can be interpreted as being dictated by the interests of foreign trade competition."

THREE YEARS OF THE IRISH FREE STATE

RENEWED CONFIDENCE in the future which lies before the Irish Free State is declared by its Executive Council in a message to the people on the third anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which brought the Free State into being. Despite the melancholy moanings of adverse critics of the Free State, the Executive Council maintains that the progress of the past three years in the face of "seemingly insuperable difficulties, justifies that confidence, and vindicates the decision taken by the Irish Delegation on December 6, 1921, and subsequently confirmed by the Irish people." The removal of the reign of terror and the restoration of order and peace, we read further in this message, now give opportunity to the people and to their Government to devote their energies to social and economic reconstruction. The damage of the bad years is said to be gradually being repaired, and the message continues as follows:

> "We have had to face, in addition to the world-depression in trade and industry occasioned by the European war, the handicap of four years' internal strife accentuated by bad harvests. Our competitors have been steadily encroaching on our markets. We have put our hands to the task of recovering by improved methods of production what we have lost, and, given energy and honest endeavor, there is no reason why we should not speedily succeed in reestablishing ourselves.
>
> "We are facing the coming year with a very serious unemployment problem, and with the prospect of food and fuel shortage in certain districts. The Government is taking immediate steps to provide productive employment, and to cope with any food shortage.
>
> "The present high burden of taxation can be reduced only by increased production and strict economy. The Government is making every effort to reduce expenditure and to encourage production. Schemes for the establishment of new industries and for the provision of cheaper power are receiving careful examination. Facilities are being provided for the improvement of agricultural holdings and for the relief of the housing shortage."

An Irish correspondent of the New York *World*, Mr. P. J. Kelly, remarks that "in the good old days when Irish freedom was a sort of holy talisman ever beckoning men on to glory, it would not only be highly offensive but blaspheming patriotism to suggest that Irish politics could react to finance." That is one of the "exalted states of mind" from which the people have recovered, he says, adding that Ireland has been undergoing a very valuable course in self-revelation, which "must be to the advantage of future governments, tho the present one may be the sufferer."

On one feature of Irish finance we find illumination in the Dublin *Weekly Irish Times*, which refers to a speech made in that city by Sir John Irwin, in which he declared that the Free State could not support a yearly expenditure of £37,000,000, and it goes on to tell us:

> "He added that under British rule the highest figure was £15,500,000, and said that matters were made worse by an adverse trade balance of £14,000,000 per annum. The Free State Publicity Department, in a reply to Sir John Irwin's statement, seems to argue that the Free State's expenditure now is lower than it was under British rule; that we are spending actually less per head than the British people are spending, and that all is for the best in the best of all possible financial worlds. Unfortunately, the facts hardly justify this optimism. We are not concerned with Sir John Irwin's estimate of the highest British expenditure in this country. The Publicity Department may be quite right when it says that in 1919–1920 the local expenditure for the whole of Ireland was £29,221,000; but Northern Ireland's share must not be forgotten, and, at any rate, the comparison is futile. Sir John Irwin's main contention is unanswerable: the Free State can not continue to spend £37,000,000 a year. It is true, as the Publicity Department states, that Exchequer issues during the first six months of the present year amounted only to £17,606,064; but what of that? Even if the expenditure for the second six months does not exceed this figure, we still shall have spent far too much. We are living beyond our income."

This Dublin weekly proceeds to express its satisfaction that altho the Publicity Department is "attempting to explain away these facts," Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance, is trying to remedy them. It declares that Mr. Blythe recognizes the danger of the present situation and is determined to reduce expenditure to rock bottom. We read then:

> "Ultimately there is no other way by which taxation may be relieved. The decision to enforce a 'cut' in the pay of civil servants is a step in the right direction, and shows that the Minister has no lack of moral courage. Of course, the 'cut' will apply only to those persons who have been recruited since the passing of the Treaty. The pay and pensions of the civil servants who were employed under the British régime have been guaranteed. No doubt, an outcry will be raised on this point, but Mr. Blythe will not allow himself to be deflected from his purpose. Many other economies remain to be made, but we fear that reforms of this kind will be difficult of achievement so long as people in the Free State continue to think in terms of British finance. This is a small and a poor country; Britain is one of the richest countries in the world. Failure to face that fact has led to a five-shilling income tax to a twopenny post, and to many of the other financial disadvantages under which we are suffering in the Free State. The nation must get back to first principles. Expenditure must be made to depend on income, and not *vice versa*. This country, like every other country, can earn with comfort a certain sum in revenue every year. On the day when the Government refuses point-blank to spend a single penny in excess of that sum, the Free State will be on the road to prosperity."

Meanwhile a survey of the Irish problem in its broader aspects is provided by the Dublin *Irish Statesman*, edited by the famous G. W. Russell (Æ). Political progress in any state, we are reminded, comes through the play of contrary forces and ideas upon each other, and it is further noted that:

> "It is not so much because one party comes into power now and another again, each putting its policy into operation in turn, as because, where there is a true opposition as a result of discussion, legislation tends to embody ideas drawn from the contraries and is saner than if it was the unaltered child of one group. We have suffered both in the Free State and in Northern Ireland, because in neither has there been any true opposition to the party in power. The real or imagined opposition in both areas was unrepresented in the legislature. In Northern Ireland its imaginary opposition was the Free State, and practical political unanimity was achieved because of an antagonism to the ambitions and policies attributed to the Southern Government. No internal opposition worth speaking of exists as yet in the Northern Legislature. It has always been found possible to overwhelm the beginnings of a true opposition by waving a hand to the dragon beyond the border and asserting the necessity of absolute solidarity in face of that danger. In the Free State also the real opposition is outside the Oireachtas [the legislature], where it is ineffective in criticism, and, indeed, it is difficult to see what differences of policy exist between Republicans and the Free State, except on the constitutional question. It may be said there is the National party. It also has gone outside the Dail, and it has been impossible anyhow to get from the utterances of its members any suggestion of a policy worth discussion by a parish-debating society. It is worth while speculating about the material for a real intellectual opposition in Ireland. Could we find fundamental ideas enough in an opposition between those who wish to centralize the functions of government and to place all real control in the hands of an efficient bureaucracy and those who are more democratic, who trust the people more, and who wish to decentralize—the original difference between Republican and Democrat in the United States, between those who adhered to Alexander Hamilton's ideas and those who were followers of Jefferson?"

A very good case could be made in Ireland for either policy, it is averred, and the country needs intelligent advocates of both. But the case for greater centralization at present, we are told, is that the country is "very uneducated," there has been a period of turbulence, that the democratic policy in county councils, rural district councils and urban corporations resulted in extravagance and inefficiency. So it is held to be absolutely necessary to substitute "the men of special or expert knowledge for the muddledom of democracy."

WHAT COMMUNISM COST BRITISH LABOR

ONE OF THE STRANGEST INSTANCES of the irony of fate, we are told, is the penalties the British Labor party has suffered from the conduct of the Communists. Labor's toleration has not only been misplaced but wasted, it is said, and the Communists have treated the Labor party in England as tho it were the worst enemy of the workers. This indictment of British Communism is drawn by no less important a Labor authority than the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., who declares in *The Labour Magazine* (London) that the attitude of the aristocratic London *Morning Post* has been one of respectful mildness in comparison with the virulent and vulgar misrepresentations of the Labor party to be found in the Communists prints and to be heard from their platforms. Mr. Clynes assures us he is not thinking of criticism of questions of policy or principle, but he avers:

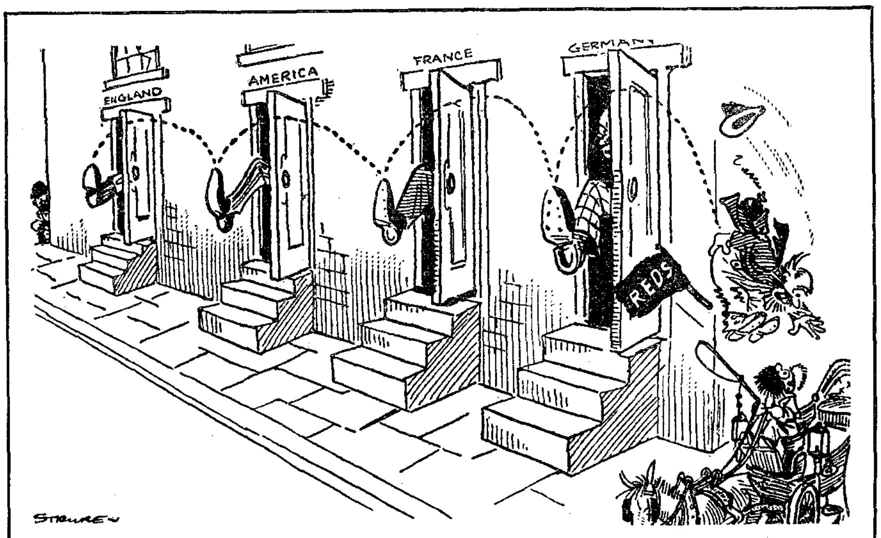
"In sketch and caricature in the newspaper press, and in conference, the character and personal honesty of the leaders of Labor have been the subject of gross misrepresentation.

"Example: The Central Executive Committee of the Communist party met in conference in Manchester on September 28, 1924, and the report shows that toward the close of the conference Mr. Thomas Bell, editor of *The Communist Review*, said:

"'The Communists must not content themselves with saying that Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson and Clynes were "twisters and fakers"; that was understood; but they must crystallize their views into definite political opposition to the (Labor) Government, and to the middle-class leadership of the Labor party.'"

Mr. Clynes goes on to say that he is not embittered by any recent defeat, and that he has been as tolerant toward the Communists and as silent as one could be. We can praise their good intentions in relation to human suffering, he says, and we understand their purpose with regard to social and economic reconstruction. Also, he disclaims any resentment or protest merely because of the Communist's sustained vilification of men who for a generation have been working hard to lead the workers toward the goal of liberty and justice, both at home and abroad. We read then:

"No denunciation which Labor leaders have had to suffer would be a sufficient reason for settling relations or attitude toward any party. We have grounds more relative than this, and we are convinced that the successful emergence of Labor, in the struggle for political authority, will not take place until the public mind is purged of the mistaken impression that the party entertains a measure of approval with Communist objects and policy. Our party has been built up after hard and continued service, and thousands of us have worked for a generation to forge a political weapon with which we are convinced social reconstruction can be won, and the national life saved from the wrong and suffering which unrestricted capitalism involves. We are on the threshold of success. We have created a new type of political outlook. Millions who have no former guidance other than party prejudice, and no spirit of leadership beyond the color of their side, have been transformed from the useless partizans of Liberal and Tory organizations into enlightened and conscious fighters for a new social and industrial era. Communist talk and tactics have in the last few months been the most precious possession of the unscrupulous political forces ranged against Labor. If we let the Communists alone we could not ignore their value to other parties, who in all forms of hostility to us would make the fullest use of them. We can not afford longer to endure the confusion which has fastened in the mind of the public that the Communists are part of our party. However absurd may be any alien idea which Communists loudly applaud, that idea can be fastened upon Labor by our opponents as tho it were our official label."



THE ORDER OF THE BOOT

BOLSHIE: "Home, James!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

That is why the Labor Party Conference, says Mr. Clynes, by an overwhelming majority, refused to admit the Communists to the party, and decided that a Communist could not be eligible for indorsement as a candidate for Parliament or a local authority. All who owe a sense of loyalty and a duty to the party, he declares, should respect these decisions, not by sustained attacks upon the Communists, but "by marking in every way our complete detachment from them." They number but a few thousands, he tells us, and if doomed to work outside the great political movement, they can do little harm. Meanwhile, he tells us further:

"A preposterous 'Red Letter,' whether a forgery or not, can in the circumstances which have been created, be used to frighten a few million British citizens out of their wits, and turn electoral values in the direction of our enemies. We must, therefore, leave our position in no doubt, for if we do it will add a generation of time to that short period in which we may fairly hope to change the one-third of the sixteen million people who have just voted into the two-thirds or more required to insure the enduring success of our cause.

"We have, by overwhelming majorities, tried to make it clear to the country that Communists are not wanted in the party, and are not eligible to fly the Labor flag as Parliamentary candidates. We have taken this stand because only those should be in the party who genuinely can accept both the principles and methods, and who regard the party as good enough for them honestly to join. Men who do not believe in the program and methods of our party should keep away from it, or be effectively resisted, when they approach for purposes of avowed mischief.

"Friendly phrases, such as 'We are all working for the same end,' and 'The Communist is the left-wing part of the movement,' obscure the issue. A Communist is no more a left-wing part of the Labor party than an atheist is a left-wing member of the Christian Church. An advance guard to any movement must work in the spirit of that movement, believe in its method, and at least refrain from trying to cover its official representatives with disgrace. The Independent Labor party has, in many respects, been such an advance guard to the National Labor party, and has led much of the educational work which has strengthened and developed the party. Communists have acted, not as a left wing, but as a poisonous claw clutching less at the enemy than at tried and sincere friends of the workers. . . .

"If government by agencies of fear, operating through an army, and symbolizing the dominion of a wealthy class over the poorer class, is indefensible tyranny, it is no less tyrannical when the dominating class calls itself the proletariat and employs the same instrument which it violently denounced when employed by others."

DENMARK'S PROFITABLE FARMS

NO NATURAL ADVANTAGES are possest by the Danish farmer, it is said, yet he successfully works land most of which would be considered poor in England. What is more, according to a contributor to the London *New Leader*, he is able to market the bulk of his produce in London and in the English provincial towns, and to export butter, bacon and eggs to the extent of about £40,000,000 a year. The Scottish Agricultural Commission which investigated farming conditions in 1904, we are told, came to the conclusion that "Denmark has more poor than good land, and much of it we could know by no other name than 'a hungry soil.' Nor is the climate congenial." Also Denmark is almost a free-trade country, the writer in this London Labor weekly goes on to say, and he adds that of all western European countries, the rural population is increasing only in Denmark, and her farmers' sons show little inclination to emigrate. This informant speaks of the good housing, the application of modern machinery and labor-saving devices, and the use of electric power as some of the conditions that keep the Danes on the farm. He tells us further:

"The Danish small holder—and 85 per cent. of their farmers have less than 75 acres—is a specialist. He has never attempted to compete with America and Russia in the production of cereals and meat. As soon as the competition from these countries began to be felt in western Europe, about 1875, the Danes began to evolve a type of intensive farming suitable for a small country. Their inheritance laws had always encouraged the breaking up of large estates, and their problem was to find a standard small farm which would produce, with the minimum of waste, some product which could be sold in England. They saw across the sea a free-trade country with a dense industrial population unable to purchase the butter, bacon, and eggs produced at home, and they set themselves to capture that market. In this they succeeded, and in doing it have evolved a kind of farm which is a sound economic unit.

"The typical Danish farmer of to-day either owns or rents direct from the State an area of some twelve to twenty acres. All except an acre or two of this will be under the plow, usually with a seven or eight years' rotation, such as the following: (1) clover; (2) oats; (3) kohlrabi and potatoes; (4) barley; (5) rye; (6) sugar-beet; (7) oats and clover."

Most of the work is done by the farmer himself, says this informant, altho occasional help is obtained from the other type of small holder, the man with about four or five acres. The landless farm laborer is rare. On such a farm as this, we read, the owner would keep four or five cows, one horse, several pigs, and a fair stock of poultry. The cows are stall-fed and are described as being more domesticated than those in England. By way of illustration, this writer points out that:

"When out to grass or on clover they are invariably tethered. This system saves the cost of fencing, and prevents the wasteful trampling down of clover. If out in cold weather the cows are given canvas coats, and the treatment seems to turn them into completely passive machines for producing immense quantities of milk.

"The farmer sells practically nothing from his holding except liquid milk, live pigs, and eggs, and for none of these need he go to a market. He sells his milk to one of the 1,630 cooperative creameries, his pigs to the cooperative bacon factory, and his eggs to the National Egg Export Society. From the creamery he gets back his skim milk for the pigs. The only other products are sugar-beet, which he grows for a guaranteed price from the factory, and an occasional cow, which has to be fattened off for the butcher. Everything else is consumed on the farm, and a good deal of feeding cake has to be purchased. Only in this way can the hungry Falster Island soil be kept properly manured.

"The farmer has undoubtedly a full-time job to keep his homestead running, but he wastes none of that time doing his own marketing. One never sees him setting out, as in England, with a mixed cartload of produce, which he will spend the whole of a day hawking round the nearest town. He does not kill his own pigs, nor does his wife have to make butter or cheese, or cure bacon. His purchases are made through cooperative societies, of which he is a member.

"A few figures will show how pervasive is the cooperative movement. There are in Denmark some 190,000 farms, of which only 5,000 are over 150 acres. The 1,360 cooperative creameries have about 200,000 members, the 46 bacon factories have 140,000 members, and the societies for purchasing fertilizers and feeding stuff have some 70,000 members. Through these cooperative societies the farmer also does his own banking, establishes his own credit, keeps pedigree bulls, and buys household supplies, wholesale, to sell to himself retail."

As regards cooperation, this contributor to The *New Leader* remarks that he had always doubted whether this was really a spontaneous movement from the small farmers themselves, and he quotes the secretary of the Workers' Cooperative Society as claiming that the Danish small holder was not a willing cooperator, and that the farmers' cooperative movement began with the big farmers. These men saw the necessity for wholesale methods in the export trade, it appears, and, not having sufficient land, were obliged to come to the small holders for supplies of milk. The small holders, being strong numerically and politically, we are told, were able to insist on a very democratic form of cooperative society, usually "one man, one vote." We read then:

"At first the impossibility of individuals attempting the export trade, and finally the obvious success of the system kept them together. The lesson of early Danish cooperation seems to be this: Some form of compulsion, natural or artificial, is necessary to keep farmers together at first. Once the movement has become a financial success, it will spread into every branch of agricultural activity.

"The Danish small holder is undoubtedly better educated and more independent than the English farm laborer, but there is little evidence to show that he is mentally superior to the kind of man from whom future small holders would be recruited in England. In many parts of England only a small proportion of farm laborers have much ambition to be on their own, but this does not mean that, if extensive small-scale farming offered as good prospects in England as in Denmark, there would be any shortage of men willing to undertake the work.

"We are apt to forget that there are 224,000 holdings in England and Wales between five and fifty acres, and that these cover a seventh of the total cultivated area. There are already three of these 'small farmers' for every 'large farmer,' and the experience of men engaged on post-war small-holding settlement work has been that there are a large number of men with an aptitude for country life who would like to come 'back to the land,' but who do not care to come back as farm laborers, and can not afford to take over a medium-sized farm. The trouble is that at present this type of small holding does not pay.

But before it can be hoped to reproduce Danish conditions in England, says this writer, the small English farmer must be free from certain disabilities. One of these is specified as "landlordism," and he adds that there are few small holders in England who are not paying twice as much per acre as the large farmers, and having no buildings thrown in. The Danish system, it seems, is based on owner-farmers, or on tenancy from the State. The next point of note. is appears, is transport, and we are advised that—

"The Danish State railways are run for the benefit of the farmer in a way which is perhaps impossible in England, where we are used to rapid if expensive travel, and where passengers would start a revolution if they were put into a siding to let a butter or fruit train through. Still, cheap freights are the point.

"The other special disabilities of the English small holder have to do with credit and disposal of produce. Cooperative societies deal with both these difficulties, and the Danish Government is very generous with regard to loans to small holders when they first take over their land. Those settled under the 1919 scheme can borrow up to nine times the amount of their own minimum investment, and the rate of interest is less than that at which the Government can borrow.

"It is useless to discuss agricultural questions apart from politics. The success of the Danish small holder is largely due to the fact that a third of the population is engaged in agriculture, and that the farmer is courted by all parties. In England the 220,000 small farmers with only 50 acres are completely disregarded. The Farmers' Union represents the 70,000 large farmers who have always opposed the small holding movement."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A BLIND MAN'S WORLD

SIGHT IS SO IMPORTANT to most of us that it tends to swamp the other senses; so our world is a world of things seen. To the blind man this kind of world is impossible; his world is one of things heard, touched and smelled. Charles Magee Adams, himself blind for the last nineteen years, tells us in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) how he reacts to this kind of world, and how it aids him to live a normal life despite his incapacity. The blind, Mr. Adams assures us, have no better hearing or touch than the seeing; they make better use of these senses, but simply because they have been forced to give them special training. The whole subject of blind psychology is difficult to discuss, he points out, because of the emotional substratum that underlies all our consideration of blindness. People can laugh at what happens to a deaf man, yet the moment blindness is mentioned there is a flow of pity and sympathy that distorts the entire perspective. These emotions, he insists, color every concept of the blind held by the seeing. He has, therefore, he assures his readers, attempted in his article to swing to the other extreme in order to restore the balance. He writes:

International Newsreel photograph

THE BLIND RACE THE BLIND

The finish of a sprint at a Philadelphia school for blind boys. The lanes are roped off, the runners being guided by holding rings which slip along the ropes as they run. They are apprized of the finish by being hit with suspended strands of rope.

"There has always been a particularly keen interest in the psychology of blindness. The seeing are constantly asking questions covering every phase of it. Two facts pertinent to an analysis of the subject are revealed by these questions: first, that in general the seeing believe that the psychology of the blind is something fundamentally different from that of the seeing; and second, they believe that the lack of sight is all but compensated for by an added keenness of remaining senses. In spite of this, the facts show that the blind have no power or sense not possest by the seeing; merely a subtraction of sight with a somewhat better utilization and development of the four other senses to meet conditions.

"The chief reason the blind display a marked superiority in hearing and touch is that the seeing persist in concentrating on sight regardless of conditions. So, when he is blindfolded for comparative tests, the seeing man finds it extremely difficult to shift the focus of attention from sight to the other senses. The reason a blind man utilizes these senses to a greater extent is because he has given up this natural attempt to see. Perhaps the best way to make this clear is to begin with hearing.

"Hearing is the first sense the blind turn to in the course of reorientation; the one which proves, ultimately, the most useful. But the blind merely develop the possibilities of hearing to their logical limits instead of being endowed with any increased sensitiveness.

"I can best demonstrate this by two seeing friends of mine. One, an electrical engineer, can pick out and interpret in the hum of a turbogenerator a whole series of sounds of which I am not even aware; the other, an automotive engineer, can do the same with the engine of a passing car. They have merely developed their hearing to be of particular service to them in their professions, in the same way in which the blind develop their hearing to be of particular service to them in meeting the conditions imposed by lack of sight.

"Sound reflection is a typical example. Whenever a sound impinges on a flat vertical surface of any appreciable area it is reflected, resulting in the addition to the original sound of a characteristic quality that could probably be classified as an overtone. Poles, trees, walls, buildings, cars, any fairly flat, fairly vertical, good-sized surface, will produce this effect. The seeing rarely, if ever, are aware of it. But the blind not only are aware of it but make thoroughly practical use of it for such every-day purposes as locating objects, or finding, for example, the gaps in a long line of parked cars. When a blind man taps his walking-stick on the pavement or shuffles his feet he is more often causing sounds which can be reflected than trying to determine his location by touch.

"Sound impressions from every point within audible range are received and heard. The slam of a door, voices in the street, a train whistle, a motor horn, register as vividly and definitely as piano music.

"I doubt if the seeing grasp what this means. To the blind hearing is like a radio set which permits all stations to be heard simultaneously and leaves it to the listener to concentrate on the one he wants, which means a tremendous demand on attention.

"This is further aggravated by hearing's second limitation. The auditory nerves are considerably smaller than the optical. The result is that if an event can be translated equally well into terms of sight and sound, the blind will not receive as vivid an impression of it as the seeing, and also that the rate of fatigue is increased.

"The whole situation is further aggravated by the auditory mechanism's lack of protection. No matter how terrific a sound is, the ears must receive it with the same delicate end organs that receive the faintest murmur."

Touch, the second sense the blind turn to, Mr. Adams regards as the most overrated of all the senses they utilize. It has a fatigue factor second only to smell, as tactile reading, its most conspicuous application, demonstrates. He says:

"Apparently, it should be as easy to read lines of embossed characters with the finger-tip as it is lines of printed characters with the eye, once the alphabet is mastered. But it is not. Touch simply tires out. In my own case (and I have been

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reading by touch eighteen years) two hours is the extreme limit for continuous reading.

"Even more important are the factors that affect the sensitiveness of touch. It is generally believed that the thickness of the skin decides that, primarily; but it has been my experience that this is of much less consequence than cold, for example, which makes touch all but useless, or excessive heat, which results in an irritation and speeding of fatigue just as disastrous.

"But as in the case of hearing, the blind are more proficient in touch, not by reason of any peculiar endowment but simply because they have developed its normal possibilities.

International Newsreel photograph

BLIND JUDGES AT A POULTRY SHOW IN BALTIMORE

Sightless soldiers from a Government hospital act as judges—using the sense of touch.

"Memory is similarly developed. It is an unconscious function, and the seeing often develop it to an even more remarkable extent than the blind. The greatest service memory performs for the blind is the recognition of voices. This is the only practicable means at the disposal of the blind for identifying people. I find myself repeatedly calling people by name in response to their greetings without being consciously aware who they are till I hear my own voice."

Physical condition, Mr. Adams tells us, is revealed by the voice in a striking degree. Fat people, for example, have a voice quality which is all but invariably detectable. Character, too, is revealed in the voice even more fully and accurately than in the face. He goes on:

"Perhaps the one thing the blind do, however, which has afforded more opportunity for the sixth-sense and special-endowment myths than any other, is to get about unassisted. The faculty which is the essence of this ability is equilibrium.

"Blindfolding a seeing person and letting him walk the length of a room will demonstrate this. Even tho traversing a familiar floor his course will prove uncertain, while a blind person will steer a straight course. The explanation is that, in walking, what appears to be a straight line is in reality a series of curves, corrected by sight in the case of the seeing, and in the case of the blind by hearing and touch, to some extent, but even more by direct dependence on equilibrium, the sense serving much the same purpose as a gyroscope. To the blind getting about is merely a matter of letting equilibrium do its work, plus knowing the ground as well as a seeing person knows his own house, which is not as difficult as it seems.

"One interesting detail is that time and not distance is the factor that determines knowledge of location. Apparently the opposite should be true. In traversing familiar ground an unconscious measuring of distance should give the clue to location; but when walking more rapidly than usual I find I reach given points before I think I should, and when walking more slowly than usual think I should reach them before I actually do. This shows that time and not distance is unconsciously measured.

"Of all the varied phases of the psychology of blindness the one that has in my experience been the subject of more questions than any other is that of imaging. People ask what sort of impression the blind have of such things as a city or a sunset, if they can not see them mentally. There is a surprizingly widespread belief that the blind retain mental pictures of things seen before blindness and construct similar pictures of things experienced through other senses or described to them. But this is not true.

"Visualization, like all imaging, is nothing more than a memory process. Things remembered and hence imaged tend to be things most vividly or recently experienced, and also tend to be remembered and imaged in terms of the sense through which they were experienced. So, to the blind this means that things seen are crowded farther and farther into the background by things heard and felt, until for all practical purposes the power of visualization is lost not long after sight.

"What we remember is not facts as much as our reaction to and interpretation of facts, just as what we refer to as a singer's tone is not only the note actually struck but the color and quality given it by the added overtones.

"In the case of people, I find that what I have termed overtones practically displace sensations themselves. When I think of, for instance, a particular friend, I think of his strengths, his weaknesses, what he has done and might have done, his reactions to various situations and my reactions to him. Indeed, I find a description of a person's appearance does not help me to image him at all and, on the contrary, requires a conscious effort for me to associate it with him. At this moment, for example, I can not tell the color of eyes or hair of more than half a dozen of my friends, not because I have not been told but because I have a clear impression of them without such facts.

"Concluding, I want to point out that the psychology of the blind is simply the mechanism through which certain ends are attained. For the blind these ends are the same in every essential particular as for the seeing."

THE LIFE OF A STAR—Thirty trillions of years is the lifetime of a star from its brilliant and gigantic babyhood to faint old age. This latest computation of the time necessary for the complete evolution and life of a typical star in the heavens has just been reported to the National Academy of Sciences in a communication from Edward Condon, assistant to Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the University of California. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The earth is only a few billions of years old, geologists tell us after a study of radioactive rocks. The human race evolved in the course of a few hundreds of thousands of years. The greatest span of one person's life is little more than a hundred years. Yet such intervals of time are mere flashes in the life of a star.

"Einstein, conjurer of time, space, and matter, gave the clue to the secret of stellar age. His idea that mass and energy can be converted one into the other led to the explanation of how a star can exist for great periods of time; throwing off great amounts of energy, and yet continue to shine apparently unchanged in brilliance. Stars live on their fat, as it were. They gradually convert their mass into energy which they radiate away in the form of light. Young stars are giants, more brilliant and massive than fainter dwarf stars which have had their fling at life.

"Astronomers believe that the different kinds of stars in the heavens represent different periods or ages through which all stars pass. Using this assumption, Mr. Condon arrived at 30,000,000,000,000 years as a rough estimate of a star's life. This gigantic figure will comfort those who have been worried about the constancy and reliability of the earth's power-plant, the sun. For the sun is a star; not a large one and it is growing smaller constantly. Four million tons of energy are given off from the sun in the form of light every second. Yet the new figures on the age of stars indicate that the sun has been shining for billions of years in the past and will continue to shine for billions of years in the future without any great change in brilliance."

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FIREPROOF MOVIE FILMS

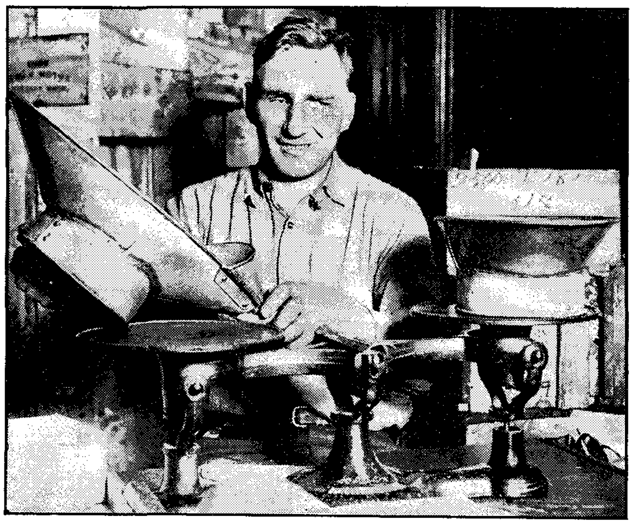
THE PRESENT DANGEROUSLY inflammable cellulose film is now being replaced by a compound long used in the manufacture of artificial silk, known as cellulose acetate. This non-inflammable product, we are told by R. F. Remler, of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, writing in *Safety Engineering* (New York), is made by the action of acetic acid, acetic anhydride and sulfuric acid on cotton linters, all of which are obtainable in sufficient quantities to supply a heavy demand. Says Mr. Remler:

"The film almost entirely used at present in the motion-picture industry is of nitro-cellulose base, being produced by the action of nitric acid on cotton linters in the presence of sulfuric acid. It is very inflammable and, if confined to a small space when ignited, becomes highly explosive. If allowed to decompose without burning or to burn in an atmosphere of insufficient oxygen, carbon monoxide in large quantity is given off, which is more lethal to human life than fire. The many accidents and catastrophes that have been caused by the use of films of nitro-cellulose base have induced scientists to search for a film composition of non-inflammable nature or for some device by which the fire risk of nitro-cellulose films might be reduced to a minimum. A fireproof paper film has been tried, as has also a disk that filters out the heat rays from the arc light, but so far neither contrivance has been found to be practicable.

"The film that is particularly applicable and has shown its suitability wherever inflammable films are strictly prohibited is one that consists of a cellulose acetate base. One would not consider producing cloth for wearing apparel from cellulose nitrate, or gun cotton, but the non-inflammable nature and other properties of cellulose acetate enable its application in the manufacture of textile fabrics and qualify it also for use in making non-inflammable films.

"Different organizations in this country have long ago realized the danger of inflammable films and have secured legislative action in regulating the handling and transportation of films of this nature. This legislation has reduced the number of fires caused by inflammable films, but can not be expected to solve the problem of entire eradication of fires from this source. It has minimized but has not prevented the motion-picture fire-hazard.

"As we have Volsteadian bootleggers, so we have bootleggers in the motion-picture industry, who dispose of inflammable films to non-licensed operators and others, thus introducing unknown fire hazards to the public. Likewise the factor of carelessness can not be eliminated no matter how drastic the effect of legislation regarding the handling and transportation of inflammable films.



International Newsreel photograph

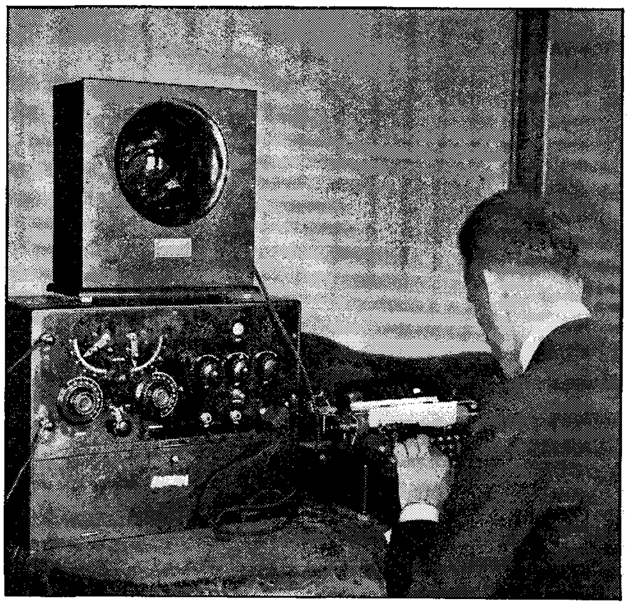
ON THE JOB EVERY DAY, THO BLIND

Russell Watson, "unitizing" parts at the Ford plant in Milwaukee.

"It follows, therefore, that there is but one solution, and this is appropriate legislation against the manufacture of inflammable film, and legal permission to use only non-inflammable film.

"There are some instances, of course, where the [illegible]nomic factor is of such magnitude that an effort to obtain legislative action is counteracted in favor of money rather than the safety. Two able French chemists, L. Clement and C. Reviere, made a comprehensive study of cellulose acetate films and reported in *Chimie et Industrie* (1922) that these products are not inferior to cellulose nitrate films in any respect.

"There are millions of feet of non-inflammable films in satisfactory daily use abroad and there will soon be available results of educational efforts along this line in France. Inflammable films have been outlawed from Paris after January 1, 1925.



International Newsreel photograph

A DEAF AND BLIND STENOGRAPHER

Chris McManies can neither see nor hear, but he earns a living as a stenographer, taking notes with a dictaphone. He "hears" through his fingers, placing them on the diaphragm of the earphone. He manages to enjoy the radio by listening in by a similar method.

"The manufacture of non-inflammable cellulose acetate films is increasing greatly each year in this country and the American industry should soon be able to meet the demands of the motion-picture business as well as of non-professional operators. It is realized that there is a difference in cost of these films, which is reported to be three-fourths of a cent per foot; but this would amount to an increase in cost of only six million dollars for the eight hundred million feet used in 1922, and in producing this safety film on a large scale there should be a considerable lowering of cost of production.

"Even at an increase of several million dollars, the saving in lives and property and in the money necessary to build and equip safety vaults, refrigeration storages, fireproof booths, containers for transportation and the extra trouble in transportation, would more than repay for this replacement of inflammable by non-inflammable films.

"The Bureau of Explosives of the railroads of the United States has issued an interesting report concerning film fires while in transit, covering a period from March, 1909, to June, 1921. The greatest single property damage reached $41,000 in a fire at Wilmer, Texas, and the most severe loss of life was in the Chicago car disaster of November 24, 1914. It is said that the majority of these cases of fire occurred because of serious violation of good shipping sense, disregard of Interstate Commerce Commission and post-office department rules, and careless handling of shipments.

"Some time ago the writer made an inquiry on fires caused by cellulose nitrate films from April 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924. The total number of such fires was thirty-six, with a property loss of $2,873,500 and personal injury as follows: fourteen people killed, thirteen people burned, three people injured, and one thousand people rendered homeless.

"These findings confirm the results of earlier statistical studies, which show that fires from nitro-cellulose films will occur even under the most careful and well-regulated conditions of storage and handling and that the ultimate answer is a non-inflammable film, which is available in the cellulose acetate product."

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WHERE A HOT, DRY SEASON CAUSED A FRESHET OF MUD: MOUNT SHASTA

WHITE INDIANS TWO CENTURIES AGO

THE SO-CALLED "WHITE INDIANS" of Central America are apparently no new discovery, as they are minutely described in a book published by Lionel Wafer, a ship's doctor, in 1699. Clarence Quinan, of San Francisco, who calls attention to this in *Science* (New York), tells us that Wafer fell into the hands of the Darien Indians on the 5th of May, 1681. These were copper-colored natives of the coast, but while a captive among them he had frequent opportunities to observe other Indians of a different complexion. He has this to say about the White Indians:

> "There is one Complexion so singular, among a sort of People of this Country, that I never saw nor heard of any like them in any part of the World. They are White, and there are of them of both Sexes; yet there are but few of them in comparison of the Copper-colour'd, possibly but one to two or three hundred. Their Skins are not of such a White as those of fair People among Europeans, with some tincture of a Blush or Sanguine Complexion; neither yet is their Complexion like that of our paler People, but 'tis rather a Milk-white, lighter than the Colour of any Europeans, and much like that of a White Horse.
>
> "For there is this further remarkable in them, that their Bodies are beset all over, more or less, with a fine short Milk-white Down, which adds to the whiteness of their Skins: For they are not so thick set with this Down, especially on the Cheeks and Forehead, but that the Skin appears distinct from it. Their Eye-brows are Milk-white also, and so is the Hair of their Heads.
>
> "They are not so big as the other Indians; and their Eye-lids bend and open in an oblong Figure, pointing downward at the Corners. They see not very well in the Sun, poring in the clearest Day; their Eyes being but weak, and running with Water if the Sun shine towards them; so that in the Day-time they care not to go abroad, unless it be a cloudy dark Day. But notwithstanding their being sluggish and dull and restive in the Day-time, yet when Moon-shiny nights come, they are all Life and Activity, skipping about like Wild-Bucks.
>
> "The Copper-colour'd Indians seem not to respect these so much as those of their own Complexion, looking on them as somewhat monstrous. They are not a distinct Race by themselves, but now and then one is bred of a Copper-coloured Father and Mother; and I have seen a Child of less than a Year old of this sort. Some would be apt to suspect they might be the Off-spring of some European Father: But besides that the Europeans come little here, and have little Commerce with the Indian-women when they do come, these white People are as different from the Europeans in some respects, as from the Copper-colour'd Indians in others.
>
> "Lacenta (an Indian chief) gave me this as his Conjecture how these came to be White, That 'twas through the force of the Mother's Imagination, looking on the Moon at the time of Conception; but this I leave others to judge of. He told me withal, that they were but short-liv'd."

MOUNT SHASTA'S MUD RIVER

ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS EVENTS of glacial history, which occurred recently in California, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, January). A warm and dry season, unusually prolonged, so melted one of the large glaciers on the south side of Mount Shasta as to set in motion a river of mud and rubble, which in two weeks completely altered the topography of an entire valley. We read:

> "Glacial motion is ordinarily infinitely slow and its visible effects are the result of years and centuries rather than of days and weeks, but this recent flow was so rapid that it endangered the little town of McCloud, south of the mountain.
>
> "Owing to the geologic formation of the mountainside, composed largely of a combination of volcanic ash, sand, and pumice, the moving stream gathered in its passage a tremendous accumulation of débris. As the body proceeded down the steep slopes, it cut channels through the deposits of crumbly ash left by a former volcano, creating deep, miniature canyons. The walls of these were continually undermined and frequently caved in, temporarily clogging the flow. The banked-up accumulations became so heavy as to break through these dams, releasing thousands of tons of mud and giving the entire mass fresh impetus.
>
> "Mud was deposited over an area ten miles long and about three-quarters of a mile wide. Vegetation was submerged. Small animals, such as squirrels and chipmunks, were trapt and buried.
>
> "As the deposit hardened under the hot sun it solidified to a jelly-like consistency, and would support the weight of a man. Later it dried and hardened into a firm, pumiceous earth. Owing to the large percentage of sand in its composition, the new floor of the valley is brittle and can easily be crumbled in the hand. It probably never will support so varied a vegetation as the richer earth it covers.
>
> "The south slopes of the mountain from an altitude of about 10,000 feet, where Whitney glacier lies, were considerably altered during the period of the flow. Observers say that repeated winters of light snowfall, combined with hot summers, inevitably will change the aspect of the entire mountainside and cause similar flows from the glaciers reaching into the higher altitudes."

DESERTING THE RAILS

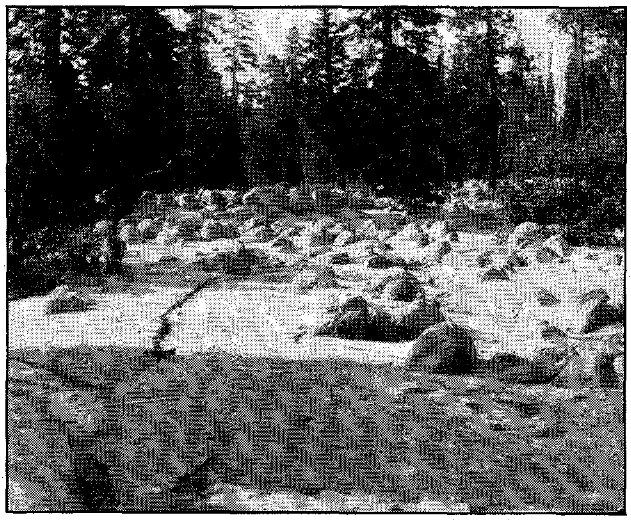
PROBABLY THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM confronting the railroads to-day is that presented by the competition of motor-trucks and buses on the highways. The New England railroads have been especially worried, and nly recently the New York, New Haven and Hartford has ppealed for injunctions to protect its lines from the "ir-esponsible competition" of bus lines operating in Rhode Island. The Boston and Maine has recently asked permission to abandon a thousand miles of track which have been made unprofitable because of the increased use of motor-cars instead of the railroad. This railroad is organizing a subsidiary company to give motor ervice to the communities involved. Incidentally, it may be remembered that Northwestern railroads have launched out on a large-scale program of using highway buses to compete with motor-coach lines. The Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee now operates a bus line paralleling about half of its main line of track, and including also feeders to develop inland territory. Some startling figures indicating the extent to which the people of the United States are deserting the railroads for the bus lines and private automobiles were presented recently at hearings held by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The figures, as presented by railroad men, show losses in revenue by reason of this new competition, says a contributor to *The Nation's Business* (Washington), signing himself "An Ex-Railroader":

"It seemed to be generally understood that it was not the relative cost of the two methods of travel that was causing the shift of business to the motors. Cost was an important factor, of course, but the facts indicated that the lines were facing an evolution in passenger transportation, and that cost was not the controlling factor.

"They presented their figures as an argument for the retention of their present rates on the ground that they were not earning the left-handed guaranty in the Transportation Act. A reduction sufficient to get back the bus and automobile business was simply out of the question. They would be fortunate if the evolution had reached its peak and they were able to hold their present passenger business.

"Some of the railroad men were inclined to think that evolution was too strong a term to apply to the shift of business, but they changed their minds when these figures were presented to the commission:

"Since January 1, 1924, 1,500 bus lines have been established and 5,400 busses, costing approximately $30,000,000, have been purchased.



BOULDERS ROLLED DOWN THE SLOPES OF SHASTA

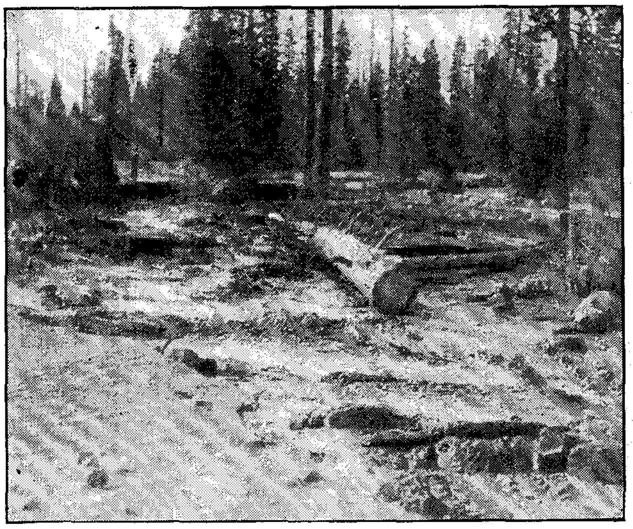
Showing the devastating effect of the mud torrent.

"Three examples covering different sections of the East were presented to show the inroads the busses were making.

"In 1916 the Norfolk & Western Railway sold 110,194 tickets, covering travel between Norfolk and Suffolk, Virginia. In 1923, only 29,168 tickets were sold.

"In June, 1916, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad sold 5,912 tickets for travel between Blanchester and Hillsboro, Ohio. In June, 1924, 1,970 tickets were sold.

"In 1915, the Delaware & Hudson Railroad sold 253,394 tickets for travel between Albany and Altamont, New York. In 1923, 179,331 tickets were sold.



Photographs on this page by courtesy of *The Scientific American*

SHASTA'S MUD FLOW OVERWHELMS A FOREST

The main stream of the mud river from the melting glacier.

"To show the increase in private automobile travel, the following illustrations were given:

"On August 23, 1924, the Atlantic City police counted 13,900 machines crossing the bridge that connects that resort with the mainland.

"On Sunday, August 10, the New Jersey State police counted 22,787 cars on the White Horse Pike.

"On September 4, 2,359 cars from twenty-three different States passed along the National Highway near Cumberland, Maryland, between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

"The manager of the Crawford House, a prominent hotel in the White Mountains, reported that 85 per cent. of his guests during the past summer arrived by private automobile.

"The manager of the Poland Springs hotel advised that 3,600 of his guests arrived by automobile and 556 by rail.

"The Mansion House reported 2,029 arrivals by automobile and 728 by rail. The motor arrivals, as indicated by their license plates, were from thirty-three different States and three Canadian provinces.

"The New York Central Railroad reported a decrease of 2,242,640 passenger train miles in 1923 against 1917, due to bus and private automobile travel."

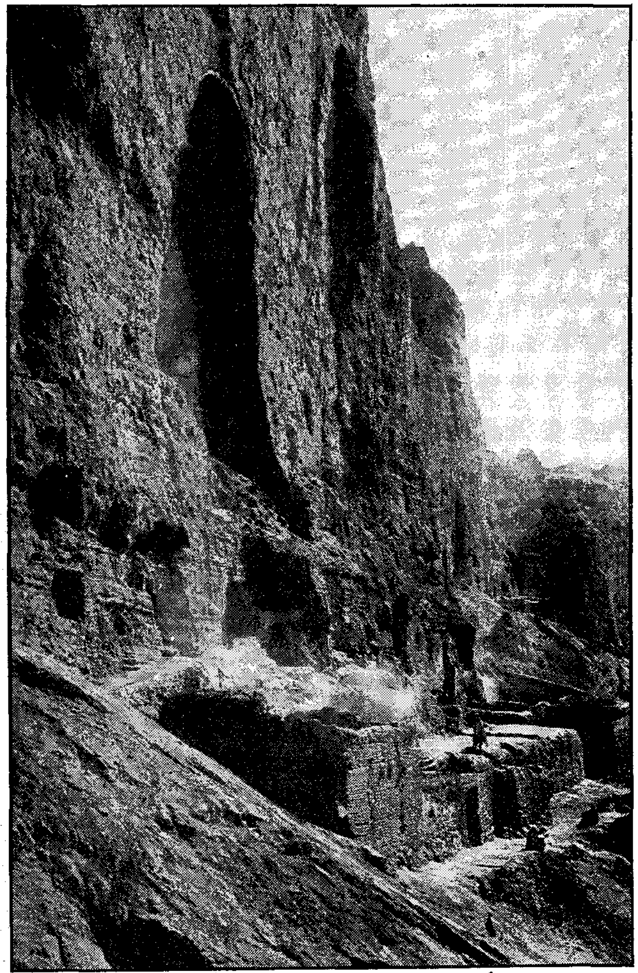
DYING BIRDS LEAVE GEM-HEAPS—Little heaps of semi-precious stones, scattered over the plains and hills of New Zealand, mark the last resting-places of the moas, gigantic ostrich-like birds, only recently extinct. The moa, which was the largest bird that ever existed, carried pebbles in its gizzard, just as ordinary chickens do, to grind up its food, says *Science Service* (Washington). Since it lived largely on tough twigs of bushes, it needed especially hard stones. Where it lay down to die at last, the pebbles endured after even its bones had disappeared. Hence the little heaps of rounded chalcedony, quartz, chert, jasper and quartzite, ranging in size from 2½ inches in length and 2 ounces in weight downward. Prof. W. T. Lee, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who calls attention to this phenomenon, comments on the good judgment of these extinct birds in choosing jewel stones for use in their lapidary mills. "By judicious selection of material, these first families among diamond-cutters handed down lasting memorials to admiring posterity," is the way he puts it.

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ROCK SCULPTURE OF ANCIENT DAYS

STONE MOUNTAIN IN GEORGIA, which is slowly emerging as a memorial to Lee's Army, with colossal figures cut in the solid rock, is not the first monument so executed. As long ago as the fourth century, and perhaps before, that grandiose idea of sculpture reigned in Afghanistan and the statues of Buddha reared there for worship are becoming known to the modern world through a French exploration expedition whose work is described in *The Illustrated London News*. In 1923 a French archeological mission obtained a thirty years' concession for excavation in Afghanistan, and so far they have studied Djelalabad, Hadda, the Buddhist Kabul, the monuments of Tcharikar and ancient Kapica, the region of Bamiyan at the foot of the Hindu Kush, and Haibak. French archeologists from the Sorbonne and other institutions are engaged. Of the land now to be rediscovered, the article, which is translated from the French, gives this account:



Illustrations from *The Illustrated London News;* Photographs by M. André Godard

ROCK SCULPTURE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY

Niche of one of the seated Buddhas, cut in the solid face of the cliffs bordering the Bamiyan valley.

"Hadda, a few miles southwest of Djelalabad, was in Buddhist times a much-frequented place of pilgrimage. The fourth-century Chinese pilgrim, Fa-Hian, relates that the faithful venerated there a bone from Buddha's skull, exhibited on a golden throne under a bell of crystal. The site is particularly rich in Buddhist remains. Our archeologists began the clearance of an ancient monastery, which had become a rich sanctuary. Both in quantity and quality, the statues and votive monuments, accumulated in the central court and the cells of the monks, make the place a veritable museum of Greco-Buddhist art. Some of the statues discovered could only have been the work of Greek artists, or of native sculptors trained in Greek traditions and possessing Greek models or copies thereof.

"Djelalabad is encircled by a ring of beautiful stupas (or hill temples) and monasteries, to which it owed its ancient name of Nagarahara, 'the Crown of Pearls.' The finest stupa is called the Khæsta Tope (the magnificent tope), and commands a magnificent view over the whole site of the town and the surrounding country, as far as the mountains of Kafiristan. Like all the stupas, it has lost its ornament of sculpture, painting, and gold work, the sun-shields which once surmounted it, the throng of pilgrims, the chants, the tinkle of bells, and the smoke of incense. But we can still imagine the wonder of the pilgrim as he stood in the holy city of Nagarahara, and gazed around at the circle of sacred monuments, first gleaming in the sunset rays, and then lit up with the glow of countless torches borne in the religious processions.

"Of the Buddhist city of Kabul, as of Nagarahara, there now remains nothing but a battered and deserted site, marked only by the ruins of its religious monuments. But, while Nagarahara stood in a plain surrounded with hills, at the confluence of two rivers, old Kabul was built against the mountainside. Its monasteries rose in terraces above it, or were hidden in the depths of lonely ravines. The town was obscure, lying off the main route of pilgrims and merchants, and its monasteries were poor, but they have provided our archeologists with architectural designs and details often very interesting, tho almost entirely devoid of decoration.

"Above the town, on the mountaintop, there still points skyward a huge pillar, called the Minar Chakri, the 'Pillar of the Wheel,' erected as a landmark to guide travelers on the way to Nagarahara. The capital of the pillar, which is incomplete, was doubtless once surmounted with the Wheel of the Law, from which it took its name."

Monsieur André Godard, the French architect, visited Ghazni and studied the magnificent marble tomb of Sultan Mahmud, the conqueror of India. We read:

"This famous city, now totally destroyed, was once the center of Iranian culture, to which Mahmud of Ghazni attracted the most celebrated poets, sages, and artists of his time; where Firdusi wrote that renowned epic, the Shah Nameh (the Book of Kings), one of the literary glories of Persia. On the site of the city, two magnificent fragments of victory towers stand in solitary state. The boasted glories of Ghazni, whereof so much has been said and sung, would be scarcely credible to us without the witness of the tombs, the Deodar Gate now in the Fort at Agra, the newly discovered marble slabs, and some animal-shaped gargoyles from the parapets of ornamental basins, from which we can picture the sumptuous gardens that have disappeared.

"Ghazni, at the present day, is an ordinary little Afghan town of flat-roofed houses and narrow streets, with a picturesque citadel perched on a hill curiously reminiscent of the Acropolis at Athens."

The heroic statues already spoken of are found in the Ghorband Valley on the way to Bamiyan. Reading further:

"The calm, clear valley invites the traveler to halt and rest. Both for those about to make the long and arduous journey across the Hindu Kush, and those who had happily achieved it, this was the inevitable stopping-place. At this spot, naturally enough, and thanks to the presence of a high, sheer cliff, wonderfully suited to hewing out and carving, there grew up an important religious city, dependent on the generosity of travelers.

"The cliff is honeycombed with thousands of artificial caves, monasteries, shrines, and temporary shelters for wayfarers, surrounding colossal images of Buddha. The two great upright statues, which were always the chief attraction of the valley, are still standing, tho much mutilated, in their niches. The smaller and older of the two is over 114 feet high, and the other reaches a height of 198 feet. There are also three smaller figures of Buddha in a sitting posture.

"The historian Abul Fazel estimates the number of caves cut in the cliff of the Bamiyan Valley, as well as at the entrance of subsidiary valleys, at about 12,000. They are all of some archeological or artistic interest. Most of them are simple galleries sunk vertically into the mountain, to serve as temporary shelters for pilgrims, merchants, or even caravan animals. Those of more importance, almost all grouped in the cliff of the Great Images, served as monasteries and shrines.

"The original monasteries were constructed in the open air, at the foot of the cliff in which was cut the first colossal Buddha, but the monks soon came to prefer the rock-hewn caves, as being more comfortable, and better protected against the rigors of the climate. The open-air monasteries were abandoned, and little by little the whole cliff, from top to bottom, was perforated, hewn out, and fitted up. Numerous ladders provided egress from monasteries and shrines at various heights.

"For several centuries this gigantic work continued unceasingly. Some of the monasteries depended directly on the great statues, of which they were, so to speak, the officiating staff. Others, quite independent, consisted of chambers, shrines, common rooms, cells of monks, and various shops, disposed round a hall largely open to the valley, and reached by a special ladder.

"These caves were adorned with paintings and sculptures, which have disappeared, but may, perhaps, be partly retrieved from the thick layer of soot that covers them to-day. Particulars have been taken of typical examples of these structures, and copies have been made of any traces of frescoes still visible in the niches of the Buddhas.

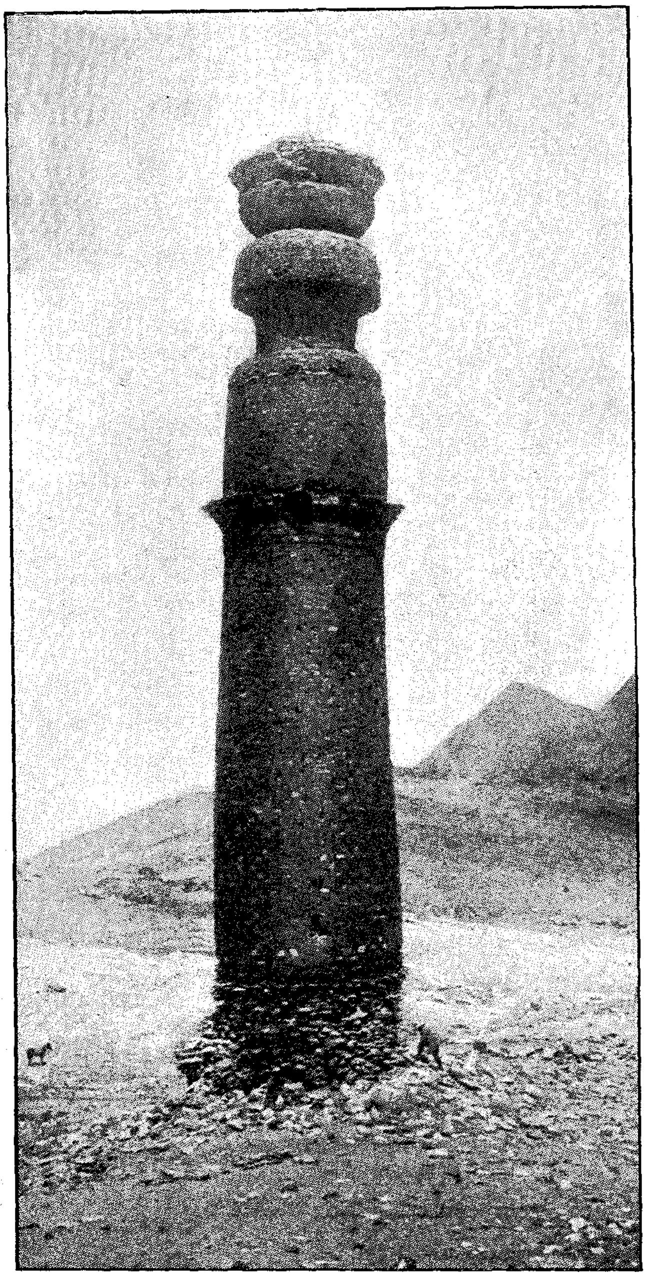
"Of the ancient Buddhist city of Kabul nothing remains today but a battered and deserted site marked only by ruins of its religious monuments. The city was built close against the mountains, and its monasteries rose in stages above it or were hidden in the depths of lonely ravines. Above the town, on the summit of a mountain, an immense pillar stands to this day, known as the Minar Chakri, the 'Pillar of the Wheel.' It was built as a landmark to travelers to indicate the route to Nagarahara. Its capital, now incomplete, was doubtless at one time surmounted by the Wheel of the Law from which it takes its name."

The French expedition fortunately received the support of the Amir of Afghanistan, and Monsieur Godard was enabled to work in the *Ziarats* and tombs which cover the plain. Here he found numerous covering slabs of marble, splendidly sculptured, which afford exact knowledge of monumental decoration in Mahmud's luxurious capital. Besides the two upright statues there are other rock-cut figures of Buddha in the cliffs of Bamiyan Valley, about which we read these interesting facts:

"There are also three smaller statues in a seated attitude. They were originally hewn out in the rough from the actual mass of the mountain; then their shapes were defined by means of a covering of limestone mortar reenforced by a quantity of little wooden stakes. Finally, they were covered with a layer of metal, so perfectly that Huan-Tsang believed that the smaller of the two great figures had been founded in bronze. Their niches, in former times brilliantly decorated, still bear traces of frescoes, which we regard as the most precious archeological remains of Bamiyan. These paintings, the only ones at present known between India and Central Asia, were executed during the period from the fourth to the sixteenth centuries. Those which adorn the top of the niche containing the smaller of the two great Buddhas (that measuring 114 feet in height), with their astral divinities and their portraits of benefactors wearing Sassanid head-dresses, can perhaps call up for us some idea of that Sassanid style of painting of which we know so little. The paintings on the projecting portions of the niche containing the larger of the two great Buddhas (the 198-foot one) represent a school and a painter of far greater skill, and, with the warm tone of their coloring and the elegance of their drawing, as of fine calligraphy, bring us back to the art of India and of Central Asia."

NEW YORK'S MUSICAL ARROGANCE

A NEW YORK VERDICT on any aspirant in music is said to be necessary before bookings can be obtained in the country at large by musical agents. If this is so, the country must demand the verdicts. Yet newspaper writers in other cities are seeking to show up the hollow sham of New York's musical pretensions. Singers and players come in shoals, spend sometimes their last cent to pay for the hall and to get an audience; critics groan under the burden and beseech for mercy from these eager aspirants, yet somehow the spectacle impresses outsiders as futile. Are the musicians deceived, or the managers, or the critics, or the denizens of the hinterland, for whose security the show is supposed to be staged? Can a singer or a violinist start anywhere else in the country and make a reputation? A writer in the Boston *Transcript* finds it "vastly amusing" that a success at Carnegie Hall or at the Metropolitan Opera House could come to mean the same as "in less enlightened years such réclame had signified at the Beethovensaal in Berlin or Queens Hall in London, or at the Imperial Opera in Vienna or La Scala in Milan." But the writer,



A FAR-SEEN PILLAR

The huge Minar Chakri, which was once surmounted by the Wheel of the Law, and is a landmark for travelers.

who remains anonymous, finds that this change of base is assumed to have been effected by the war, and the presence here of so many European artists seeking a hearing seems to lend color to the assumption. But New York need not lift her haughty nose. The *Transcript's* devotee of European, particularly German, musical precedence, proceeds to put her in her place:

"During the flood of musical fare, New York has not established the reputation of a single first-rate artist. The two sensational débuts, those of Amelita Galli-Curci and Jascha Heifetz, followed recognition already bestowed in Chicago, Italy, South America or Russia. The opera produced Rosa Ponselle, it is true, but her subsequent career would suggest that she stands in need of the European flare to make her truly adored of the dollar spenders.

"New York City can not present a single composer of unusual talent or original power. To name the outstanding modern composers of Central Europe, Russia, France and Italy, is to publish a list of the real factors in present-day music. London has such men as Elgar, Bax, Holst and Vaughan Williams. Edward MacDowell not only is dead, but, so far as the concert stage in New York is concerned, he might as well never have lived. Charles Martin Loeffler, the other highly creative musician, who resided, by the way, in New England, was more of his native Alsace than of the New World. Ernst Bloch, now of Cleveland, has not fulfilled his earlier promise. The one vital American composer is John Alden Carpenter, and he unfortunately chose Chicago for his home. Of those in New York City who have written music that is *per se* an exposition of themselves, there are the late Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa and George Gershwin, but none of these may be well considered in the same light as such men as Richard Strauss, Bartok, Elgar or Pizetti. Our other composers either are slavish followers of foreign pattern or beset with the fetish of Indian and negro modes, neither of which is actually American in the modern sense of the word nor spontaneously fundamentally creative expression.

"How a city can contain the center of the musical world without a single creative mind of value is a point not clear to the writer. Whatever prestige New York may boast necessarily must remain in its enormous output of concerts. The metropolis has three symphony organizations, but Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia have bands that rival and in some respects surpass those of the larger city. Walter Damrosch is the only conductor of first-rate qualifications who in any sense of the word may be called an American. Henry Hadley, considerately tied to the apron-string of the Philharmonic, is, as a conductor and accomposer, a person representative of all that is prosaic and commonplace in our native musical life."

In symphonic music the writer finds a plethoric quantity, but this quantity is "deadly" to his sense for "the repertory is limited to a routine that is almost puerile in its monotony." Thus:

"The backbone of the fare comprises Chaikovsky's Fourth, Fifth and Sixth; a half-dozen of Beethoven; two symphonies by Brahms, a Dvořák, a Schubert, a Schumann, perhaps a Mendelssohn and a Goldmark symphony, with a concerto grosso of Bach thrown in for good measure. These works are repeated *ad nauseum* to display the prima donna facilities of each local and visiting leader. It is essential that the publishing of the great old masters should continue, but an intelligent person can be satisfied with a single hearing of the standard repertory during a single season. Damrosch has the most alert appreciation of what is going on in the darkest outside world and he too often is imitated only to the extent of reproductions of his discoveries. All of which is mere child's play. Damrosch brought New York concert-goers down to the period of Stravinsky's 'Le Rossignol' suite, which was made from an opera of that name heard in London as long ago as 1914. But of comprehensive Stravinsky, Schönberg, Bartok and Zemlinsky, of a host of others, what does New York know or care? The world since early Strauss may as well have ceased creating a market for blank music paper.

"During a New York season one can hear a large majority of the important concert artists, tho not all by any means. Thousands of substantial dollars are drawn into box-offices, but except for Eva Gautier, the same routined programs are heard day after day. It is sufficient to know whether the soloist is a singer, violinist, pianist or 'cellist; the music never varies. None of these men and women makes New York his home. Like symphonic conductors, when the season is over and the last available dollar is pocketed, they board the next steamship eastward. The center of music ceases with the shutting down of box-office windows. Of minor native artists there are a-plenty, who bob up and down to get a few lines in *The Sun*, *The Tribune* or *The Post*, but how far do these go toward creating a center of the musical world? The very critics complain of the necessity of listening to them."

The writer has his eyes fixt on Europe, particularly Germany, but he does not go much beyond assertion of Teutonic superiority:

"Milan once was an important factor in the musical world because of its La Scala Opera House. We have the Metropolitan. It is only necessary to compare the goings-on at this theater with those of the State Opera Houses in Berlin, Vienna, Dresden or even some of the minor lyric theaters of Central Europe to realize how far the Metropolitan is from being in the front rank. Its chief assets are a society of a kind and a New York press which for some reason must consider it the greatest in the world. Instead of a season of eleven months, which prevails in countries where there is no center of the musical world to worry about, but merely an inborn and ingrown desire to hear opera, New York has barely five and a half months. When a single week is added it is noted with awe and wonder by the chroniclers of the daily journals. The repertoire is stale; the singers are of unexceptional caliber, save in a very few instances. Yet there are first-rate artists still to be heard in such hazy spots as Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and Munich and there are operas, new and old, worth knowing about."

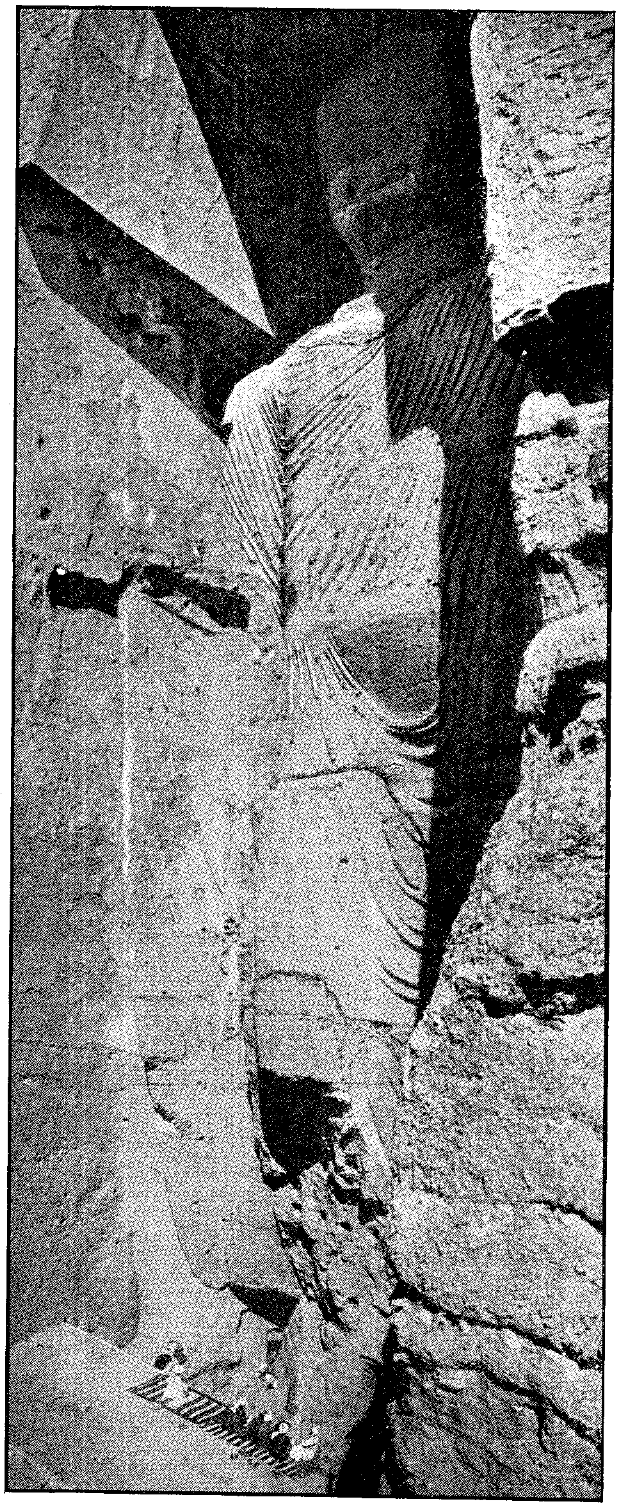
BRITISH COMMENTS ON "WHAT PRICE GLORY"

"WHAT PRICE GLORY" seems headed for international fame. Who can say but it will eventually stand as the Great War play? The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes a column notice of it, and it has not yet been produced in London. When it does, it may not enjoy the same fame there, for the English reviews of it point out certain things that indicate fundamental difference in point of view between the English and ourselves. But the fact that the play seems to be an indictment of war, whether intentional or not, commends it to the writer in *The Telegraph*, Mr. A. D. Peters who saw the play in New York. He is not so taken with the title, which seems to connote a religious theme. The authors, he says, "tried to get a satire on war in three words, and succeeded only in suggesting the Salvation Army." The play is the only American effort up to now, "to handle the war realistically instead of romantically, and it does it with the outspoken directness of Barbusse's 'Le Feu.'" Its dynamic is admitted as sufficient to have blasted an English importation:

"Its strength may be gaged from the fact that it killed 'Havoc,' which would have done well in New York had it come at any other time. It will be a serious rival to 'The Conquering Hero,' due for production by the Theater Guild this season. 'What Price Glory' is not a better play than Monkhouse's but it is loud and strident and powerful, and might overwhelm anything else touching on the same subject that was placed beside it, as a Turner landscape would swamp a Jacob Maris hung on the same wall."

In our earlier notice, the outline of the play was given and need not be repeated, as the piece has been so much written about. "As a picture of war the play is ridiculous, to British eyes at any rate." And Mr. Peters adds that some Americans share the view. Perhaps the writer, along with some Britishers, have forgotten what their own Colonials—Canadians and Australians—taught them:

'Accustomed as we are to stretching our imaginations in the theater, we can not believe that a man like *Flagg* could remain in command of a company for a single day. Our own Staff colonels are not in the habit of allowing a mere captain to tell them what he thinks of the Army in general and the Staff in particular, in terms more forceful than polite, as *Flagg* does. Nor should we expect to see our officers and N. C. O.'s getting drunk together and grappling with each other on the floor of a French estaminet. Several Americans have assured me that things like these did happen in the American Army; one of the authors of this play was in the Marines himself. But still I am loath to believe it. Anyway, it is a matter of no great importance, for this is a play of character, not of incident. The events may be false or exaggerated, but the people are alive. Every sentence, every epigram, every joke, every swear word even, rings true. There were soldiers like this, and this is the way they would have behaved—if they had been allowed to. War and the training for war makes men like *Flagg* and *Quirk*. It makes men like *Mulvaney*, *Ortheris*, and *Learoyd*, too; and it still makes a modern *Roland* now and then. But they are safe in the hands of the romanticists, and we are not likely to be allowed to forget them. What we are likely to forget is that war is degrading because it can subject us to the sway of the worst of men, and terrible because it brings out the worst in us at least as often as it brings out the good. These are things which every one of us was telling himself seven years ago; but there is nothing which the normal human mind forgets so easily and quickly as suffering, whether mental or physical. Already, when we cast our thoughts back to the war, most of us remember only the jolly times, few and far between tho they probably were. A play like 'What Price Glory' is a wholesome reminder that there was another side to the medal."



THE GREAT BUDDHA OF BAMIYAN

It is about 200 feet high; the tiny figures at the foot are Afghans on their praying-mats, offering devotion.

Another British spectator of the play sends his impressions to the New York *Herald Tribune* just before his return home. He is Mr. Valentine Williams, formerly captain in the Irish Guards, and now a writer of fiction. Like Mr. Peters, he is amazed at the lack of social barriers between officers and men, and he declares he remembers the informalities of the Canadian and Australian corps. What offends him more is the "atmosphere" of "What Price Glory," which he declares to be "all wrong":

"No staff officer in the American Army or any other ever talked about 'giving them the steel.' In fact, one of the great grievances against the staff was that they were too matter-of-fact in their language. Ask any officer who fought at Loos if he remembers the General who a few days before the battle told a large assembly of officers that he was expecting 'a heavy butcher's bill.' (He is known as 'Butcher' to this day.) God knows, the combatant troops used to grumble. But they groused about such things as the state of the trench, about the food, about the bad billets during the last rest. They were disgruntled but not bitter. Their grudge seldom was against any specific body. It was a general grudge against the unkind fate that had decreed that the parapet should be blown in and would have to be built up again; that had delayed supplies or landed the men in billets where the rain came through the roof. They railed against incidentals, but about the real horrors of war they were invariably silent. Certainly in no circumstances did they squeal like Messrs. Anderson's and Stallings's men in the cellar, and I am perfectly sure in my own mind that neither your marines nor any other of your troops did either. . . .

"It was never my good fortune to fight side by side with your troops in France. But once, on the Hindenburg Line, I was under fire with one of your fellow countrymen in circumstances which I should like to set forth in conclusion.

He had been sent to my battalion as medical officer, and calling at battalion headquarters one afternoon, I found him there. Headquarters were in a very battered and quite non-shell-proof dugout about a quarter of a mile behind the front line, and while we were having tea the Germans started a heavy bombardment. Now, one never gets used to shell-fire, but one can accustom himself to concealing his natural terror. That young American doctor had never been under fire before, but he drank his tea as tho he had been in a drawing-room in his native Virginia, and not in this squalid pit, with the earth shaking all around and the sand dropping off the roof into the jam. I never saw him again, for he was killed a few days later. But I propose to take my opinion of the American Army in France not from 'What Price Glory' but from my memory of that quiet young man who lies in his grave among the British Guards on the Flesquieres Ridge."

GISSING IN AMERICA—This English writer left behind a few footsteps in the sands of Chicago newspaperdom when he was in America in 1877. This fact has been known from Gissing's other writings, but up to now search has not revealed them. They are now published in a limited edition and Allan Nevins speaks of them in the New York *Sun:*

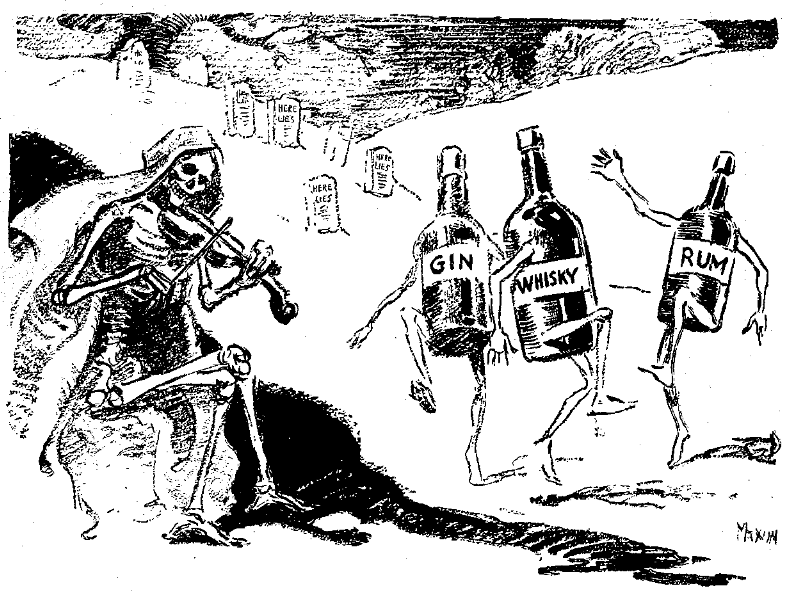
"He had fallen into disgrace for petty thievery from the cloak-room of his school, the pilfering having been committed, according to one story, because he had let himself be attracted by a girl of the streets and wanted money to rescue her. Sent to America by his friends, he picked up a precarious living in Boston by teaching the ancient languages, and when it failed, went to Chicago. He spent $4.50 of his last $5 for a week's board and lodging, and in desperation walked into the office of the *Tribune* to ask for work. Here 'a youngish man' with a 'peaked brown beard and pleasant smile,' whom Gissing calls the editor, but who could not have been Medill, encouraged him to try his hand at fiction. The boy went back to his boarding-house, and after trying vainly to write in the zero temperature of his room, set to work in the smoking-room, where he soon finished a three-column story. The *Tribune* paid him $18, and promptly took three more."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE TERRIBLE TOLL OF HOLIDAY HOOCH

DEATH SAT IN AT many a pre-holiday drunken bout in New York, and for more than a score and a half of people the sexton tolled funeral bells instead of ringing Christmas chimes. In the short space of twenty-two days, according to published reports, there were thirty-four recorded deaths from holiday hooch, and in a single day eighty people were reported in Bellevue Hospital taking treatment. In the first eleven months of 1924, 454 people in New York died after putting their faith in bootleggers. These figures, appalling enough in themselves, represent only the deaths that were reported, and probably, we are told, are only one-sixth of the aggregate number killed by poison rum, as the vast majority of cases are attended by private physicians who, in case of death, usually report only the secondary cause, such as pneumonia or heart failure, directly induced, however, by artificial whisky. For days in hand the New York papers reported alcoholic deaths just as they carried the casualty lists during the war. Here, for example, are the headlines from one morning paper:

> "CHRISTMAS RUM DEATHS NOW 23—20 MORE LOSING SIGHT—SEVEN VICTIMS IN LAST TWO DAYS, WITH 67 ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS AT BELLEVUE, 12 OF WHOM MAY NOT RECOVER—MEDICAL OFFICIALS WARN AGAINST CONCOCTIONS PREPARED FOR HOLIDAYS."



THE DANCE OF DEATH

SAYS THE BOOTLEGGER: "Here's How!"
SAYS THE UNDERTAKER: "Here Lies—"

—Maxim in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Here, we are told, is a sermon that needs no refinement of rhetoric to carry its lesson. Does it prove that Prohibition is a failure? There will always be people who will stress that point, says the Grand Rapids *Herald*. For itself, the Michigan paper prefers to use such headlines as "an exhibit to prove that only a suicidal fool mistakes his Bootlegger for Santa Claus—and takes a Chance. 'Christmas Rum'! What a paradox. The gift of blindness and of death!" Blindness and death lurk in the glass that used to cheer, said Chief Chemist Praobek of Trenton, New Jersey, in issuing a warning against the purchase of holiday liquor. Mr. Praobek, we are told in dispatches, examined twenty-one samples of seized bootleg liquor, and found only one fit for consumption. The rest had wood alcohol in quantities sufficient to end sight or life.

Washington, too, we are told, was flooded with holiday rum a few days before Christmas, despite the activities of the police and Prohibition agents, and what is true of Washington and New York is probably true of many other large cities throughout the country, for the bootlegger, says report, seems to depend on the recklessness and abandon induced by the Christmas "spirit" to sell his "synthetic death." To return to New York, where the bootleg market was flooded with hastily made concoctions of poisoned hooch, Frederick Boyd Stevenson writes in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "for every drink you take the chances are eighty to twenty that you will be poisoned." His statement is based on interviews with Acting Federal Prohibition Director William H. Walker in the New York District; City Health Commissioner Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, and Dr. Charles Norris, Chief City Medical Examiner, who has been putting in long hours at the Bellevue Hospital morgue holding post-mortem examinations on the victims of whisky substitutes. Yet, despite the evidence against it, we are told that thousands of men and women drink the vile liquor "sold by the rankest and lowest of criminals, and, in doing so, take long chances in meeting their deaths." Mr. Stevenson quotes Dr. Norris as saying: "The liquor was never so dangerous as it is at this time. It is made of denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, benzine (pyridin, a deadly poison), bichlorid of mercury (a very deadly poison), ether, kerosene, fusel oil, and sulfuric acid." And, says Dr. Monaghan, as he is quoted by the writer,

> "One would naturally think from all the warnings that have gone forth that men could be strong enough to resist their desire for strong drink when they should know to a moral certainty that such action on their part may result in their end.
>
> "I want to again emphasize this warning to all men and women in high life or low life—Don't Drink Holiday Hooch or you will not be in any kind of life—high or low.
>
> "For God's sake tell everybody to let the 'stuff' alone if they want to live to be decent citizens!"

Similar evidence is given by Mr. Walker. Not more than 20 per cent. of the "stuff" is smuggled into this country, he says, the remaining 80 per cent. being manufactured here of the "deadliest poisons." Most of the liquor is made from denatured alcohol used for manufacturing purposes, obtained under permits issued to the bootleggers under three formulas, known as 39-A, 39-B and 40. The first formula is for the manufacture of barbers' supplies; the second, for cleaning soaps for the kitchen and for stove and shoe polish; the third, for the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics. But, writes Mr. Stevenson of the hooch-makers:

> "Instead of making it into barbers' shaving soap and hair oil and cleaning soaps and fluids and stove-polish and shoe-polish, they have made it into 'Old Scotch' and 'Gordon Gin' and 'Jamaica Rum,' and some of you men and women have been wishing many happy returns to one another and drinking this

shoe-polish and stove-polish as first-class 'Real Stuff that a friend of mine who is on the inside got over and guarantees to me.'

"'These drinks that are on the market to-day,' said Mr. Walker, 'are made from the cheapest grade of alcohol. Very little grain alcohol is now being withdrawn for denaturing purposes. Cane alcohol is principally used. It is poison, and other poisons are put in it to give it a "kick." Then it is colored with burnt sugar, poured into bottles, corked with old corks covered with forged government stamps, forged labels put on the bottles, the whole thing discolored and dust blown upon it to make it look ancient and your Mr. Drinker thinks he is getting something fine.'"

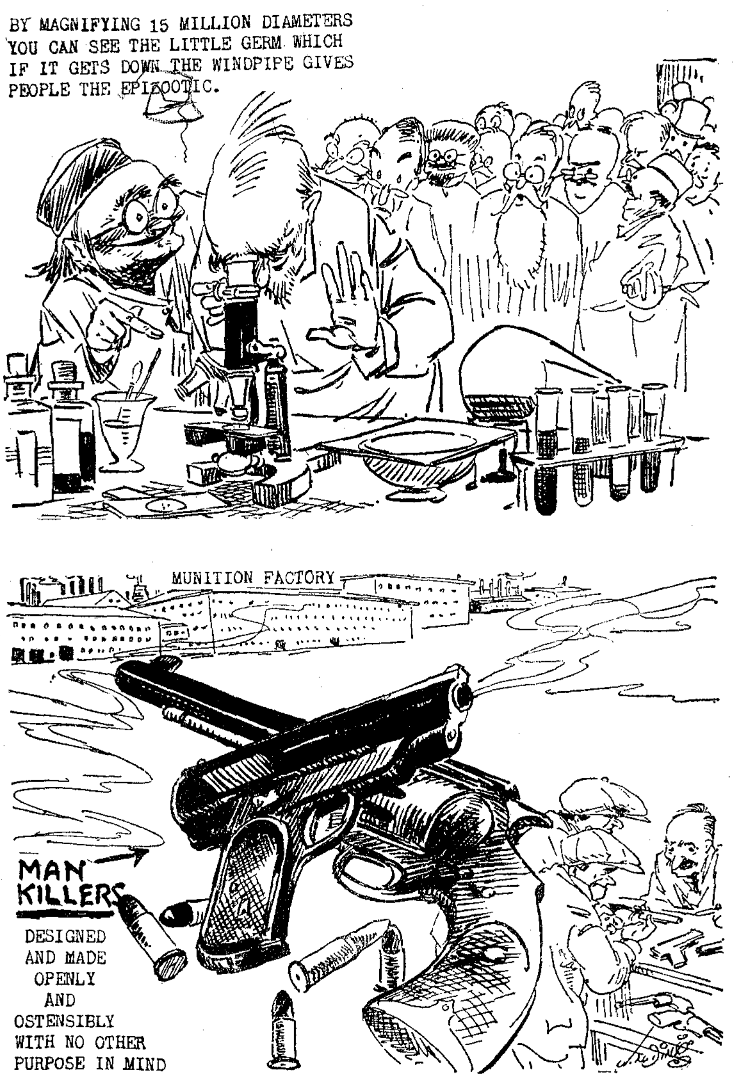
The holiday season is always regarded as a good time for unloading rum on the people, remarks the Charlotte *Observer* in commenting on the situation in New York. People are less cautious, and all the mean stuff that has been stored to await a favorable market is brought out. "The makers of bootleg liquor have small conscience; all they have an eye for is the money." Noting that for the last two or three years poison booze has taken numerous lives during the holiday season, the Cleveland *Times* says: "One would imagine that the danger of death which lurks in so many of the concoctions sold by the lawless element engaged in bootlegging would be sufficient to prevent any repetition of the sadness which has come with other holidays through drinking celebrations. But experience has taught that there always are some who will 'take a chance,' even when their lives are at stake."

However, nothing proves more conclusively to *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) that liquor-smuggling has been checked than the published reports showing that addicts have resumed drinking injurious concoctions made up of denatured alcohol or wood alcohol. We are told:

> "The terrible processes by which this evil is certainly destroying itself mark what may hopefully be regarded as the culmination of the battle which the people of the United States have waged against strong drink. In the later stages of the struggle it has seemed that all the legends of darkness have been in league to win, at whatever cost. Men have sacrificed honor and position to gain a share of tainted money which the patrons of rum-runners and bootleggers have poured into the hands of those who have dared to defy the law. But now, with the practical assurance that every avenue through which this vicious stream of liquor has come into the United States is to be closed, the traffic seems to have resumed about the proportions it had reached when criminals more vicious and more grasping than the rum-runners began dealing out liquors actually known to be destructive to all who would buy."

CLOSING THE MAILS TO MURDER

MURDER WILL AT LEAST BECOME more difficult and perhaps be reduced if the bill passed by the House of Representatives barring from the mails pistols and all other firearms that may be concealed about the person becomes a law. The action is generally commended as a forward-looking step. tho one Congressman is reported to have thought it an abridgement of the citizen's constitutional right to bear arms, another that it was an invasion of State police power by the Federal Government. while a Texas Congressman said he wanted every American boy to be able to hit a dime from his hip at twenty paces. But the opponents of the bill numbered only 39 to 282. Of course it is generally recognized that the bill, if enacted, will not stop the sale of murderous firearms; but, points out the Chicago *Tribune*, it will remove the United States Government from a business that needs a lot of explaining. The professional criminal would still be able to smuggle in guns even if the Government took over the manufacture, and controlled the distribution, of them. But, notes the Chicago paper,


BY MAGNIFYING 15 MILLION DIAMETERS YOU CAN SEE THE LITTLE GERM WHICH IF IT GETS DOWN THE WINDPIPE GIVES PEOPLE THE EPIZOOTIC.
MUNITION FACTORY
MAN KILLERS
DESIGNED AND MADE OPENLY AND OSTENSIBLY WITH NO OTHER PURPOSE IN MIND

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STRAINING AT A GNAT AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL

We vaccinate, quarantine, sterilize and spend a lifetime tracking the little disease germ to its lair—but against the man-killing "gat" we don't even fumigate.

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

> "As things are now, the man-killer is easy to get and inexpensive. A child may have one. The gun is around the house to be used in a fit of temper. Citizens are not defending their lives and property with them. They are bumping each other off when they get provoked.
>
> "We maintain that the pistol is not an essential article even in the defense of the home. The best defense of the home is enforcement of law. The United States has a record of murder year by year unknown in the rest of the white civilized world. It has more gun-buying and gun-toting and less rigor in punishment than the rest of the white world. There is cause and consequence.
>
> "Civilized people do not run around armed. They do not permit crooks to work the streets with pistols. They are able to prevent it. We do not. We have State laws which say that gun-toting shall be punished, but they do not do much good. We believe in the national control of the making and distribution of the man-killer."

Nobody expects that to bar pistols from the mails will automatically stop violent crimes, remarks the Grand Rapids *Herald*; "but any law which will make it more difficult for individuals to obtain one-hand guns and will remove the invitation to purchase which is flaunted promiscuously in magazines and some mail-order catalogs is bound to contribute to curtailment of the murder count. Why is a pistol?" asks the *Herald*, and replies:

"It is not the weapon of sportsmen or backwoods pioneers.

> It is not the favorite of target shooters. It is not bought to kill game or to break clay pigeons. Its single and sole purpose is the killing of human beings. The only excuse a law-abiding citizen has for possession of a pistol is protection against the law-breaker who also has one. Make it more difficult for the outlaw to obtain such a weapon, and the respectable citizen will have less need for it. Our American murder record is a national blemish. The ancient black plague and the yellow fever of the tropics were less fatal exterminators. It is time the record was improved. One way to reduce homicides is to curtail the distribution of man-killing weapons."

Already leading mail-order houses have voluntarily removed pistols and revolvers from their stocks of merchandise, notes the Chicago *Daily News*, adding that the bill "is opposed principally by persons who argue that criminals will obtain weapons despite legal restrictions and that only the law-abiding will be inconvenienced by restrictions." In the purely academic objection that Federal legislation on this subject encroaches upon State rights we are told there "is little force." *The Daily News* believes, then, that

> "The bill passed by the House is worthy of a fair trial. Should experience demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the proposed law it could be repealed. Everything that can be done should be done to disarm the professional criminal, as well as feeble-minded persons, who become slayers when tempted or alarmed. The good citizen can obtain a weapon legally if he has a reason for possessing it."

The argument that laws would not stop the sale of guns may be true, observes the Jersey *Journal*, "but certainly that does not refute the statement that the greater the number of obstacles placed in the way of the indiscriminate sale of guns, the fewer shootings there will be." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* would go further by barring the local sale of guns and of ammunition, except under the most rigid restrictions. For, "if the convenient tools for murder could be kept out of irresponsible hands, the dreadful homicide rate in this country would be greatly reduced. Not many people are going to kill others with clubs or their hands." It is, we are told, "the deadly ease of murdering which makes it so prevalent. Laws strictly regulating the sale of revolvers and ammunition might be reasonably well enforced because the great weight of popular sentiment would be behind them."

But, while commending the House bill for the effect it would have in preventing revolvers from falling into hands unfit to use them, in States where the possession of them is against the law, the Washington *Post* thinks it might also work a hardship in a very few legitimate cases. The various State laws now on the books are not enforced, we are told, and the result is that pistols are owned by the criminal and semi-criminal classes about as generally as ever, while law-abiding citizens, who would use them only in case of lawful need, are deprived of them. So, argues the *Post*,

> "Precisely the reverse ought to be attained. It ought to be possible and not difficult for any honest and reputable citizen who needs it for self-defense to procure a pistol, and it ought to be made as difficult as possible, if it can not be made absolutely impossible, for anybody of the contrary description to get one. The appalling number of homicides, very largely with pistols, occurring in this country, far surpassing that in any other land, calls loudly for every practicable and efficient means of abatement."

KNOWLEDGE

BY THOMAS CURTIS CLARK

THEY list for me the things I cannot know:
Whence came the world? What hand flung out the light
Of yonder stars? How could a God of Right
Ordain for earth an ebbless tide of woe?
Their word is true; I would not scorn their doubt,
Who press their questions of the how and why.
But this I know: that from the star-strewn sky
There comes to me a peace that puts to rout
All brooding thoughts of dread, abiding death;
And too I know, with every fragrant dawn,
That Life is Lord; that, with the winter gone,
There cometh Spring, a great, reviving Breath.
It is enough that life means this to me;
What death shall mean, some sunny morn shall see.

—*The Watchman-Examiner.*

LESS JUVENILE CRIME

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS ON THE DECLINE throughout the country, despite crime waves recurrent in the larger cities, reports the National Probation Association in a statement issued from its headquarters in New York. Tho it throws a happier light on a situation which has gravely troubled most of us, this report is not as widely heralded and commented upon as statements showing increased criminality among those of the "'teen age." The decline is most marked in New York, where figures for 1924 show 3,000 fewer cases than there were ten years ago. In Chicago, too, there is a decline, a decrease of 30 per cent. Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, presiding justice of the Children's Court in New York, is chairman of the Probation Association. The decrease in the number of cases, he asserts, as we quote from press reports, is the result of civic and social efforts to eliminate the causes which have been responsible for delinquency and neglect. "The work of prevention which has been engaging the attention of so many agencies and organizations; the wakening public conscience and intelligence as evidenced by the activities of the settlements, community centers, clubs, parents' associations and the like; the development of the probationary system; the intensive efforts of the court itself—these are some of the things that have improved the conditions surrounding the children of our community."

In New York State, we are told, the population of all reformatories and institutions for juvenile delinquents has been decreasing. In some of these institutions the population to-day is reported to be only one-half of what it was ten years ago, in spite of increasing population in the State at large. In Massachusetts the Commission on Probation reports from State-wide statistics that in the last five years there has been a decrease of 30 per cent. in juvenile delinquency. More and better trained probation officers are now employed in the courts, we are told. In New York State the Probation Commission, which supervises the work of all probation officers, reported a larger percentage of successful probation cases in 1923 than in any previous year—77.7 per cent. of all children and adults who finished probation terms during that year were said to be successful. Less than 10 per cent. of those placed on probation had to be rearrested and committed to correctional institutions. The good fruits of this new social policy are already observable, comments the Dayton *Journal*, adding: "But the real fruits of our effort will come in the growing generation which will find its crime problem simplified and made easier because of what we are doing to-day." In the opinion of the New York *Sun*, however, there have been times when even those who wanted to believe most have been forced to doubt the value of much of the social work done by various agencies in New York City. "The social uplifter has been too sure of himself and too unsure in the results of his work. Much would be forgiven him if it should prove that something really worth while has been done for that class of New York child from which the Monk Eastmans, Lefty Louies and Dago Franks used to be drawn."

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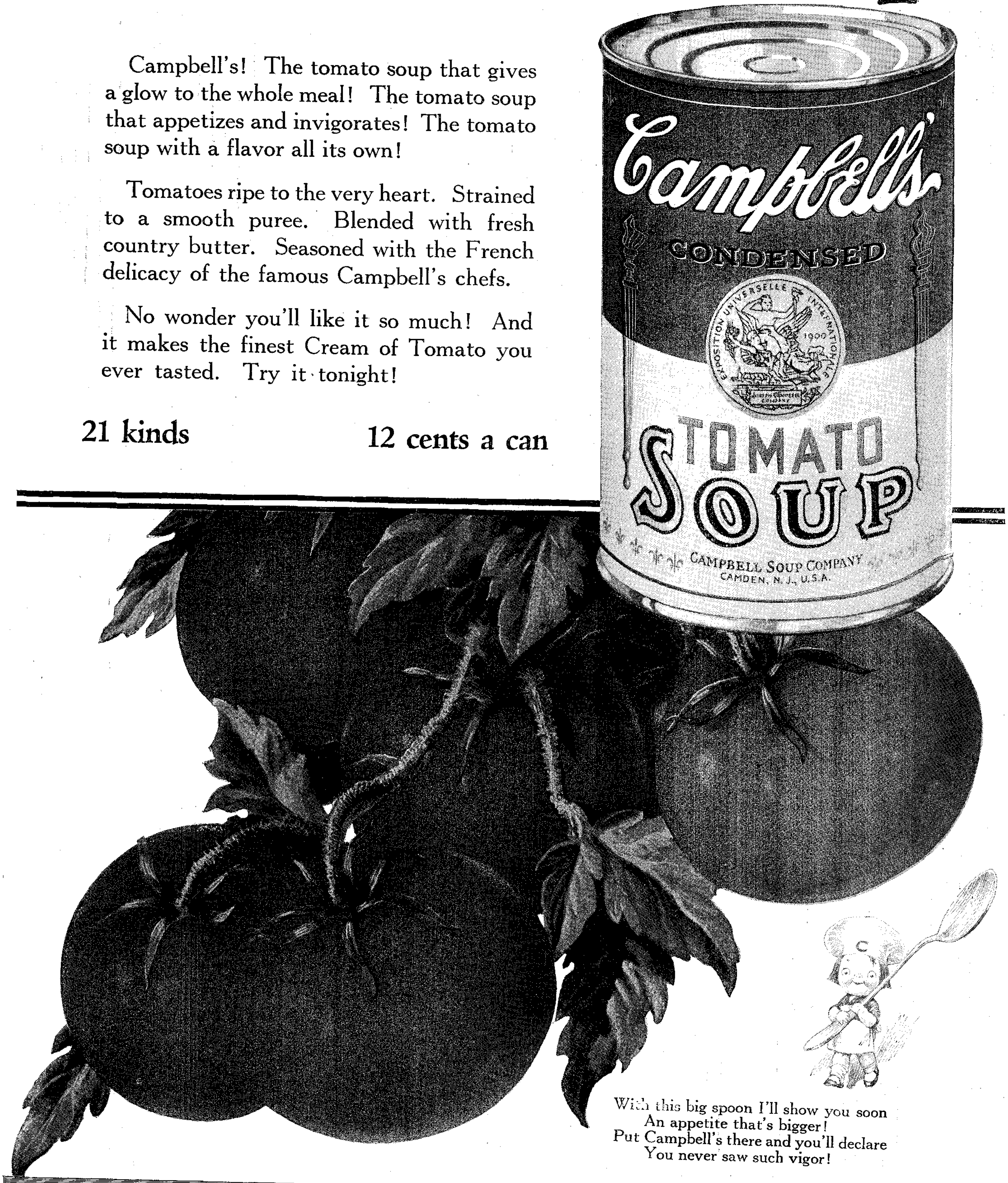

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE Kaiser used to talk a lot about "fighting to the last man," but the feudists of Kentucky know what it really means. *The Century* (January) brings forward a Kentucky balladist, educated at Harvard, but now exploring his native Blue Grass land, and describing it in these terms: "With a wheezy mandolin convincing the kind, but wary, highlanders we were neither revenuer nor revenuer's seventh son, we pierced the feud and moonshine lines, drove gray mail hacks over gray 'cricks,' crawled up temperamental mountain trails on temperamental mules, played dolorous duets with gnarled ballad-singers and benign old fiddlers as creaking as their fiddles—and listened!" Perhaps that's how the ballad turns out so good:

OH, THE COBBS AN' McFARLANDS ARE FIGHTIN'!

By Ben Lucien Burman

The McFarlands are fightin', they're fightin' the Cobbs;
They've come down from Big Smoky, come down from the Knobs.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

Oh, there's fourteen McFarlands, of Cobbs there's eighteen;
They've met by the willows, they've dropped to the green.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

Oh, the black-browed McFarlands shoot bullets of steel,
An' in their hearts' blood seven Cobbs silent kneel.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

Oh, the flaxen-haired Cobb men shoot bullets of lead,
An' on the red grass six McFarlands lie dead.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

Down the trail spur gray horsemen with saddles dust white;
On their gallopin' shoulders long rifles hang bright.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

The McFarlands cease firin'; the Cobbs to them shout:
"'Tis the rev'uners comin'! The marshals are out!"
When the Cobbs an' McFarlands were fightin'.

Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands they lie side by side,
With rifles fierce flamin' the rev'uners ride,
When the Cobbs an' McFarlands were fightin'.

A McFarland has fallen, his face dyes the ground;
A Cobb man has caught him, an' quick the hurt bound,
When the Cobbs an' McFarlands were fightin'.

Oh, a Cobb man sinks down to the hot smokin' clay,
A McFarland's black fingers the wellin' blood stay,
When the Cobbs an' McFarlands were fightin'.

Oh, the marshals turn back to the darkenin' plain;
But many's the rider in saddle rides slain,
When the Cobbs an' McFarlands were fightin'.

Oh, there's four left of Cobb men, McFarlands there's three;
They've forgot the gray marshals, they've dropped to the knee.
Oh, the Cobbs an' McFarlands are fightin'!

The McFarlands shoot steel an' the Cobb men shoot lead,
An' on the green moss the McFarlands are dead.
Oh, the Cobb men have beat the McFarlands!

Punch proposes a conundrum on the change of manners:

THE JAZZ CANNIBAL

["The noisy beats of jazz-bands are merely a disguised and modern form of the tom-toms of old, which incited savages to fury and fired the fierce energy of cannibals."—*From a letter in "The Daily Graphic."*]

My Phillida, before the jazz
Began its devastating boom,
My thoughts of you were gentle as
The tunes that whirled us round the room;

To perfect harmony with grace
We moved, delighted and content
To smile into each other's face
With meanings kind and innocent.

Alack! my Phillida, to-day
The music does not soothe my mind;
In truth I am compelled to say
My dreams are horrid and unkind;
For, while the bawling niggers biff
The drums that agitate our feet,
I'm gravely speculating if
You're really nice enough to eat.

Whereas Anatole France saw France as an "Isle of Penguins," the writer here in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) sees his native land as a resort of ostriches. Politics there bears a various aspect.

THE ISLE OF OSTRICHES

By Scipio Africanus

The ostrich is a noble bird
Of philosophic mind,
When the rude hunter seeks its tail,
Persistently unkind,
Against such wickedness it makes
Itself securely blind.
Alas, that wisdom oft should fail,
And the rude hunter get its tail!

A burgling ostrich caught with guns
Having a little sport
With wayside travelers to win
A family's support,
Shuts its mind's eye, and swears it will
Not recognize the court.
Sad that philosophy should fail
And it should be locked up in jail!

An orange ostrich hid its head
And swore "I'll never see
Home Rule in Ostrich Isle," but came
Somehow itself to be
The very first to prance about
In new found liberty,
And was the maddest to assail
Its freedom's foes with tooth and nail.

An ostrich green in hue refused
To think that sordid ore
Was food for ostriches, and called
A flock unto its door.
"Ah, no! we love low income tax
And fatter living more"
A many cried, and turned their tail,
Leaving that emerald bird to wail.

A patriot ostrich cried, "How can
A government persist
I do not recognize?" But that
Which never could exist
Managed somehow to grab it tight
With realistic fist
And dropped that bird beyond the Pale,
Its metaphysic no avail.

Moral:

Because there's nothing in the mind,
And naught may there abide,
It is an error to suppose
That there is naught outside:
To dream all empty as oneself
It is too high a pride.
The ostrich has a lovely tail,
But somehow does in thinking fail.

Christmas poems come too late to enter our page with the same timeliness as in their original appearance. But tho the admonition may be "after the fact" these lines which we quote from the New York *Sun* may be read any time:

GIFTS

By Violet Alleyn Storey

What did Christ do with those gifts they bore,
Balthazar, Gaspar and Melchior?

Gold that had nursed at the Earth's dark breast,
Frankincense, holding a still, white flame,
Myrrh that could sweeten a bitter tomb,
Bearing these far as His Birth they came!

What did He do with their yellow gold?
Doubtless He gave it as Cæsar's due—
Gold of His Love, like the lily's heart,
This He still gives for good deeds and true.

What did He do with their frankincense?—
Gave it, perhaps, to some mighty priest,—
Yet burns the crystal Flame of His Life,
Pungent as perfume that haunts the East.

What did He do with their costly myrrh?—
Gave it to Mary against His Death—
Still down Time's silence, its odor wafts,
Veiled Resurrection's cool, soothing breath!

How can we come to His Birthday then,
Empty of hand, though we have no gold?—
Let us but take Him those gifts He's given,
Grown, by our tenderness, sevenfold!

Such would be dearer than gifts they bore,
Balthazar, Gaspar and Melchior!

Land's End is the first greeting of Great Britain to the seafarer from the Western World; but here is its symbolism for those who live there. In *The Sunday Times* (London):

LAND'S END

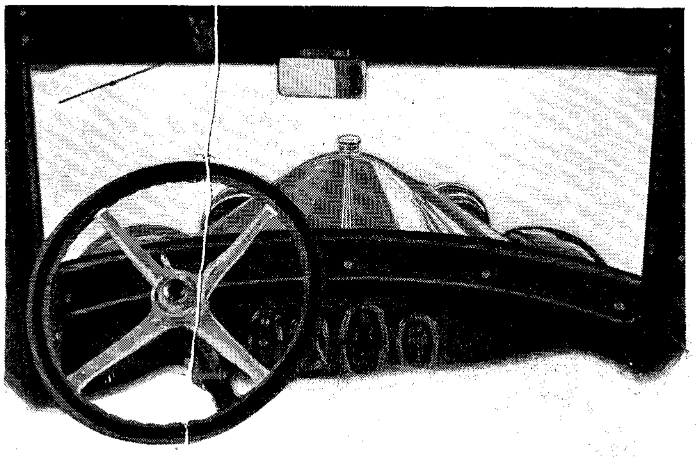
Here England Ends and Here She Does Begin

By Winifred Goodall

Here England ends and here she does begin!
How many thousand years has she stood here,
With head thrown high and naked shoulder sheer,

Against th' Atlantic rollers thundering in,
To fight the battle which they never win?
The gulls that circle round you have no fear;
They know your features, noble and austere,
That frown on foes and smile upon your kin.

O England, if your children were as strong
And firm in purpose as these steadfast rocks,
They would not now be swayed by every breath,
And do no right for fear of doing wrong.
Give us the secret Key of Life that locks
The tide of Time, the ceaseless surge of Death.



Today, more than *350,000 drivers* are looking over this hood and enjoying the safety of Buick four-wheel brakes

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT
BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

Illustrations from *The Sphere* (London)

MILITARY DISCIPLINE, AS INSTILLED A LA RIFF

These dancing men, however, are equipped with first-class repeating rifles when they go out to harry the retreating Spaniards. Their remarkable "uniforms" are admirably calculated to blend with the rocks and shrubs of the barren hillsides.

AN AMERICAN'S LIVELY DAYS AMONG THE WILD RIFFS

THEY WEAR CLOTHES *somewhat* like the old-fashioned Mother Hubbard, they are much bitten by fleas, so much so that their conferences are said to be about equally divided between parleying and scratching, they seldom get anything but muddy water to drink, and baths are practically unknown. Nevertheless, they lately turned back a modern Spanish Army, and sent it struggling to the North African coast with a terrific toll of dead and wounded. Now their self-established Sultan, a resourceful gentleman by the name of Abd-el-Krim, is all for setting up a new world Power in his little stretch of Morocco, sixty miles wide and extending along the Mediterranean Sea for a matter of two hundred. The total population is estimated at about 30,000. Among the prominent occupations of the various sheiks are banditry and holding for ransom. The new Sultan, who had himself appointed *without consulting either* France or Spain, the "protectors" of the area, is bringing in telephones, motor-cars, and other modern conveniences, on the ground that, even tho the Koran prescribes the one true religion, it is not opposed to modernism.

An American newspaper correspondent lately ventured into this troubled territory, made twice as troubled, just now, by the Moslem Sultan's victories over the despised Christian Spaniards. The adventuresome American met real sheiks, even more real fleas, and finally penetrated to Ajdir, the mysterious stronghold and capital of Abd-el-Krim. The correspondent, Paul Scott Mowrer of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, had first to bribe and cajole a guide into conducting him into the Riff territory. The guide, Si Mohammed, several other travelers, and the correspondent, all clad in the voluminous Arabian garments, penetrated into the Riff lines late at night, and were the guests of a sheik of the genuine, as opposed to the romantic, variety. Upon their arrival at the sheik's encampment, writes Mr. Mowrer,

An eddy of barking, snarling wolfish dogs surged around us. The two sons of Bou Yahi kept them at bay with stones while Si Mohammed gave hail toward a tent. At first there was no reply. But Si Mohammed persisted, and at last the shrill cracked voice of an old woman answered, as unfriendly as possible. Hospitality, tho a religious duty, is not always accorded ungrudgingly, as some persons are less religious in this respect than others.

After ten minutes more, a bent old witch of a woman came hobbling out to us and thrust her hostile eyes close up to each of our faces in turn. She was followed by a youth who was interested and friendlier, then by a sturdy old man, the sheik himself.

Si Mohammed set his diplomacy once more to work, and our cause was soon won. The youth took our horses, the old man went to order the preparation of the tent, the old woman drove off the dogs, and a moment later we were led around the side of the camp among donkeys and recumbent camels, under a tent-flap and into the tent itself.

We took off our shoes and sat down. A boy brought a piece of candle, which we stuck with tallow to the sole of my canvas shoe and set in the middle of our circle. Behind me a donkey was lying, and beside me rose a large handloom with a half-made striped jellaba upon the strings.

The old sheik, with his great collar-bone and shoulders, his short white beard, his hard, deep eyes, sat beside me, and despite this proximity, I caught him staring at me, now and then, as one looks at some strange animal. By way of trying to seem human, I passed around cigarets, but nobody took any except one of the boys. He only took it for a joke and, when he laughingly lit it, his father knocked it out of his hand.

At last the candle-end flickered out. Si Mohammed, with an uncanny instinct for finding the East, said his prayers. The sheik and his sons left us, and we fell over to sleep in the very spots where we had been sitting.

I rested that night, but whether I slept or not, I scarcely know, for there were fleas in the rugs; and over in the next tent, until far into the night, the women were pounding wheat into flour. Thud! thud! thud! would go the pestle in the mortar; then would follow a thin, brief quaver of song; then more pounding and more monotonous, melancholy quavering.

When this finally ceased, some slight noise in the night would suddenly arouse the dogs. They would all howl together like a pack of furies. Their clamor would set the donkeys to braying, the roosters to crowing, the camels to crying and moaning. This bedlam would last perhaps ten minutes. It was repeated with some regularity, as nearly as I could judge, about every half-hour throughout the rest of the night.

Life in a nomad's tent may be romantic, viewed in the

"I Want the Safety of an All-Steel Overland"

"I don't mind telling you—the thought of safety when driving a car, or before buying a car, occupies a big place in my mind. In fact, *safety* is one of the reasons why I so strongly favor Overland.

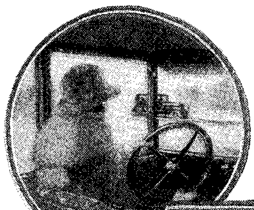
Knowing the new Overland models, both closed and open, have *all-steel* bodies, I *know* Overland is sturdier, and therefore *safer*. For I know that steel will withstand shocks that would destroy wooden coachwork.

The other day when I first sat in the driver's seat of the new Overland Sedan, I noticed immediately the vastly clearer vision a driver has. Steel eliminates the bulky wooden body posts that completely hide another car two or three seconds away. You have no idea how much safer you feel—and actually are—at the wheel of a new all-steel Overland.

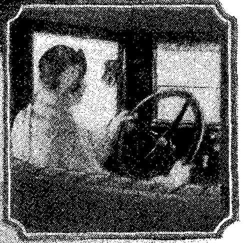
I have sat at many wheels and looked a good many cars over carefully—but give me an Overland. In my eyes, there isn't a car anywhere near it in price that can begin to equal Overland in the comforts, conveniences and satisfaction it offers the owner.

I like the lustrous beauty of its finish. I like the ease with which I can steer it and park it. I like the thrill of its big power. I like the yielding depth and softness of its cushions. I like its smoothness over bumpy roads. And I naturally like its economy and its low upkeep—it certainly is remarkably easy on gasoline, oil and tires.

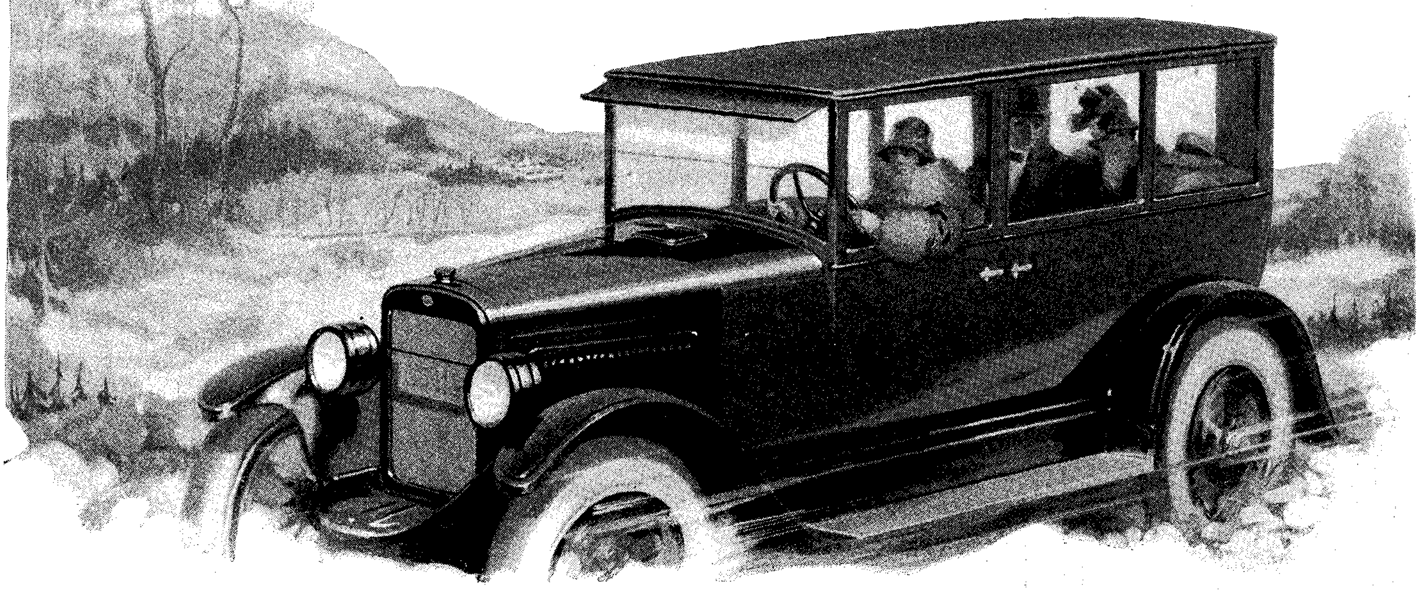
Yes, I am buying an Overland—and I know I am going to enjoy every mile and every minute I spend in it. As I said before, I have looked them all over—but give me an Overland."



Steel construction, with narrow steel body posts, gives Overland drivers 50% more vision.

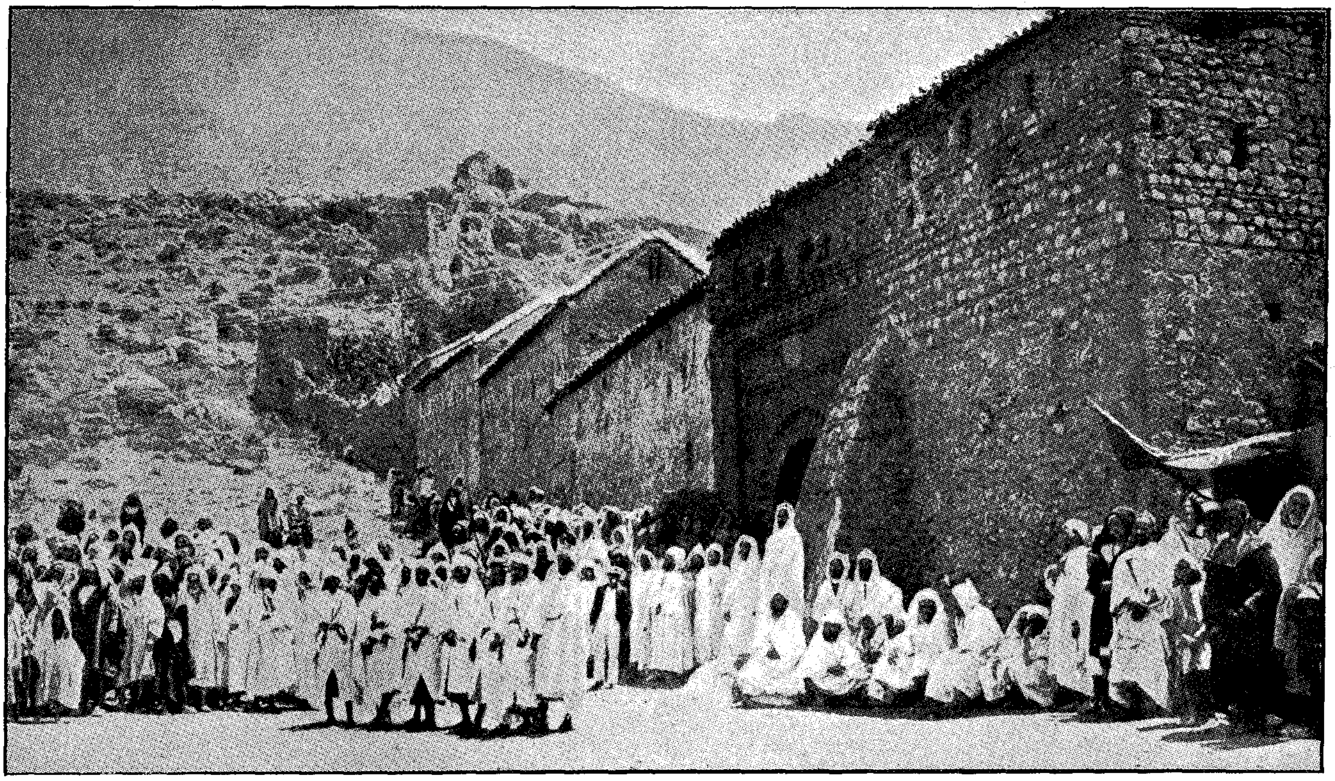


Danger lurks behind bulky, blinding wooden body posts.



OVERLAND

A MOTOR CAR UNUSUALLY EASY TO STEER AND PARK



A WALLED CITY IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY

Xauen is now near the fighting-line. The Moorish chieftains in the photograph have sworn allegiance to Spain, but all oaths of allegiance are off when the Riff tribesmen are giving the Spaniards the worst of it, as they have been doing for some time past.

abstract, but in practise it has also certain drawbacks, concerning which our popular novelists have been, I fear, rather niggardly of information.

The Spaniards and the Riffs were busy at their usual tiffs as the disguised correspondent and his Mohammedan guide penetrated into the country. On the morning of the fourth day, they approached a Riff encampment, with the intention of asking permission to continue to Ajdir, the capital. Of the encampment and his experiences there, Mr. Mowrer writes:

In the midst of an olive-grove at the foot of a mountain lay the village of Midhar. It was swarming with Riffian warriors, bartering in the market-place, bathing in the stream, or gathering in curious groups to stare at me.

Our guide led us to a large dugout, where we were presented to the two Riffian commanders, differing in appearance from the men only by the superior dignity and authority of their manner. Discipline, however, was strict. A word, a gesture even, was sufficient to procure instant obedience.

We were received with a combination of courtesy and suspicion. Tea was served us, while Si Mohammed explained who we were and what we wanted.

In the dugout was the famous telephone, a field outfit taken from the Spanish. The Riffian telephonist gave a few long rings, and on making his connection spoke a long time in a loud voice at the dictation of one of the commanders.

The upshot was as follows: I was to be allowed to proceed with Omar as my guide and escort, but Si Mohammed should go no farther.

I neither liked nor understood this arrangement, but I was in no position to controvert it. They mistrusted Si Mohammed, I suppose, for the very reason that he was so suave, and that he came and went through the lines with such relative frequency.

Of me they were less afraid, partly because I was putting myself so completely in their power, partly because of my very ignorance, both of places and of the language.

As we were about to leave there was an airplane alarm. Immediately every warrior, every villager—man, woman, child—went to his appointed dugout in perfect order and coolness. Indeed, they were accustomed to air raids; they experienced one or two nearly every day.

The Spanish plane came, circled, swooped, dropt its bombs ferociously and went away, having injured literally nobody and nothing. Ten minutes later all the people were once more going about their various affairs.

I took leave of Si Mohammed with genuine regret, and rode off with Omar up the steep mountainside to the westward again. The mountain was high and the panorama from the top magnificent. We could see nearly to Melilla, thirty or forty miles away. The sun poured down, but the mountain air was invigorating.

We passed a high-perched village or two, traversed a native cemetery, in which was a dome housing the tomb of a venerated local saint, crossed the fertile plateaus of the tribe of Tafersit, and dipt through the sheltered villages of the sons of Oulichek.

The landscape here had a genuine pastoral charm. Orchards and clumps of trees bedecked the red earth. On the flat roofs of the houses melons and pumpkins lay ripening in the sun.

The women, bringing water from the springs in tall earthern jars upon their shoulders, were strong and graceful and neat of attire, with unveiled faces and skins perfectly white, tho tanned and of good color. The men we occasionally met often paused to ask Omar who I was, but they were always polite, never importunate. No foreigner, perhaps, had ever passed before where I was passing then.

Beyond the land of the sons of Oulichek is the land of the Temsamane. The trail was descending again. Omar produced a couple of pomegranates, which we ate as we rode.

We descended at the day's end out of the mountains into the enchanted valley of the Oued-el-Kebir, down which we turned to the northwest toward the sea.

After the tawny sterility of the desert and the bleakness of the upper mountains that valley in the calm of the twilight seemed a paradise. It was formed by a flat, dry stream-bed, perhaps a quarter of a mile wide, through the middle of which meandered by clusters of rhododendrons amid sweet-scented herbs a tiny shallow, singing stream, in spring, no doubt, a torrent. On each side arose red-earth cliffs. At the base of the cliffs were fig-trees and terraced gardens.

Swarms of children played in the gathering shadows. Cattle were being driven homeward. The valley, evidently, was populous.

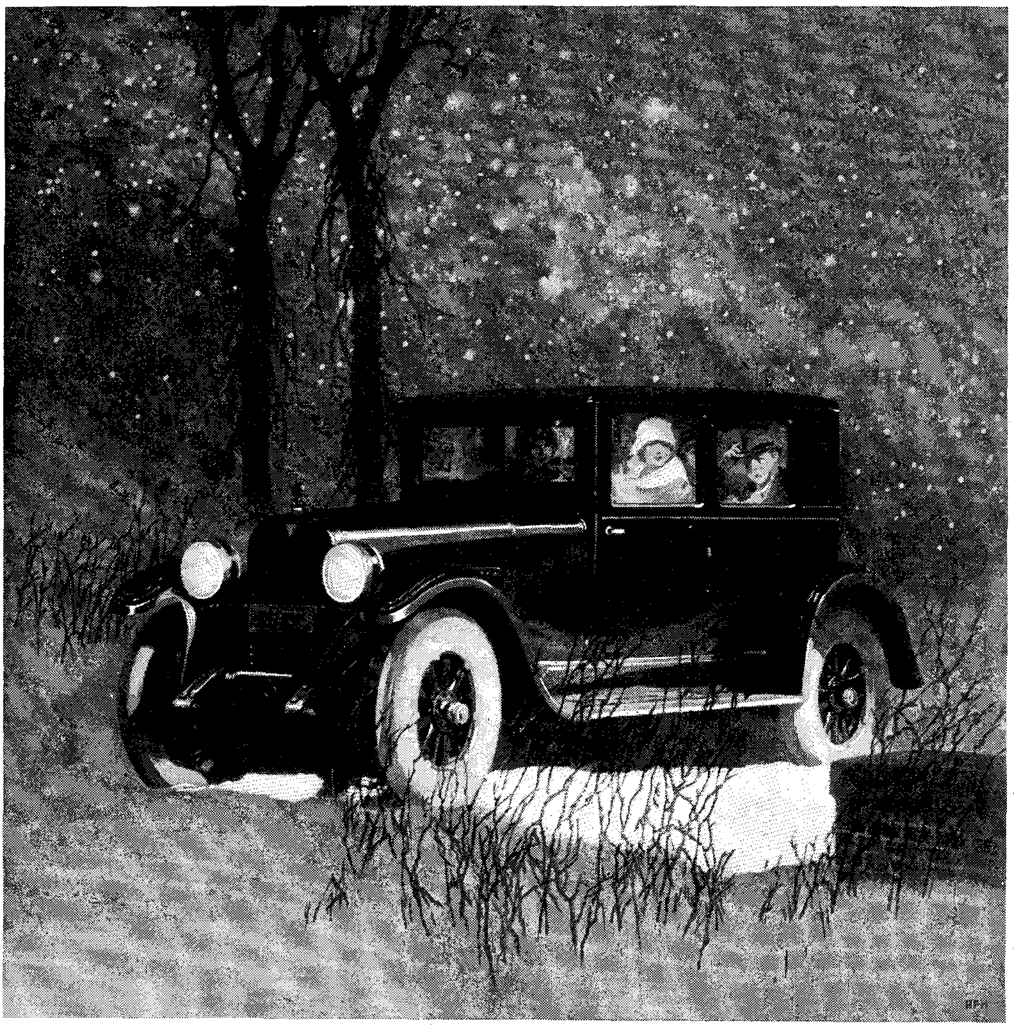
As I saw no houses, I was puzzled to discover where all the people lived. Then I observed behind the terraces rows of doorways opening like swallows' nests in the cliffside. It was a land of troglodytes, of dwellers in caves.

We trotted down the valley, splashing back and forth across the stream, and breathing deeply of the aromatic air. Darkness fell. The stars came out. The people went indoors, leaving the landscape empty and mysterious.

The way narrowed. Rocky cliffs walled the stream, which now rippled noisily among the boulders. A rising moon etched the stark crags of the canyon in contrasts of black and white.

We turned into a lateral valley and followed its windings in silence for a long time.

It must have been as late as ten o'clock when Omar led the



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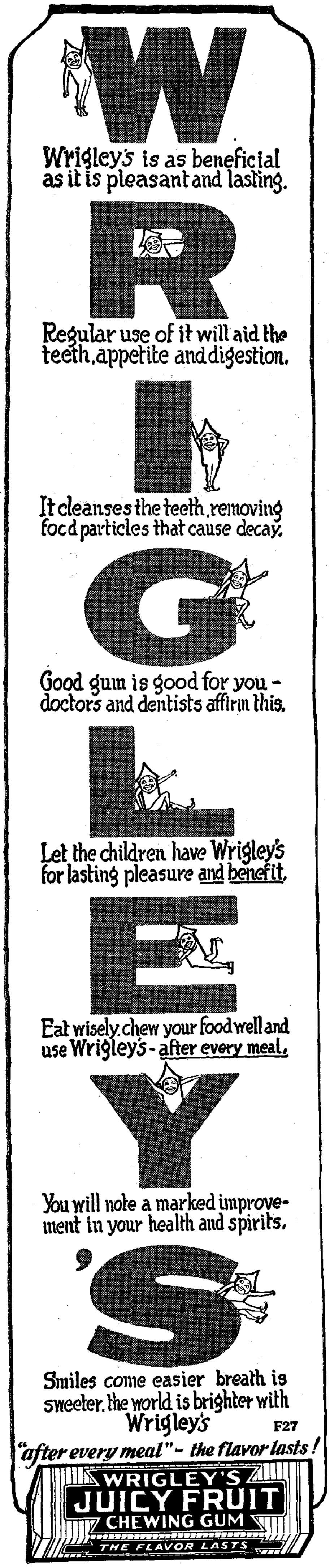
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WRIGLEY'S
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THE FLAVOR LASTS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> way up a steep bank to a house on a hill. Evidently we were expected, for some one came out and led Omar and the animals into a courtyard, while some one else ushered me into a neat, whitewashed, candle-lighted room. Here a youth was reclining on some rugs, while a bearded man in a white tunic sat in a chair at a table on which was a telephone. Both these persons were well groomed and had about them an air of good breeding and authority.
>
> To me they were kindness itself. They had prepared a chair for me, but I was tired and preferred to lie on a rug opposite the youth. On ascertaining that I had not eaten since morning, the man at the table tinkled a little bell and gave some orders to a servant, who returned presently with a loaf of whole-wheat bread, a bowl of good clear water and eight boiled eggs. I distrest my new friends by my inability to consume more than six of these.

So the American and his guide came at last to the new Sultan's capital, and found it a place of beauty as well as of mystery. Except for Spanish prisoners, writes Mr. Mowrer,

> Not half a dozen foreigners, I am told, have been there. I lived in Ajdir for about a week. I came and went as I pleased. I saw everything there was to be seen—which was not much; and just at present, there is nobody, I suppose, who is better qualified to describe it.
>
> On the shores of the Mediterranean, in the very middle of the wild Riff coast, a beautiful bay spreads its blue waters, the Bay of Alhucemas. This bay, semi-circular in form, is three or four miles deep and five or six broad.
>
> At its eastern border, mountains arise; at its western border, hills. Mountains also fill the distant horizon; but the immediate hinterland is a large, flat plain through which two small streams meander leisurely to the sea. The eastern part of this plain is barren, but the western part is fertile with figs, pomegranates, olives and grain. In this western part, half a mile from the sea, just where the hills rolls abruptly down to the plain, lies Ajdir.
>
> The Riffian capital is by no means a city; it is not a town; it is scarcely a village; it is a locality. At the foot of the hills are perhaps a dozen houses, including a native café and the official stables. A few hundred yards away, on top of the hills, are scattered a dozen houses more, not close together, but isolated, like farms or villas. Most of these houses are private. Two are official. One is the Sultan's "town house," where he lives and receives when he is at Ajdir. The other is the seat of government, the Dar Maghzen, or government house.
>
> All of the houses in this part of the Riff, which is the land of the sons of Uriaghel, are built alike, and the two official houses are no different from the others.
>
> A thick wall, eight feet high, of stone, plastered with clay, into which is mixed chopped straw, is raised around a square whose sides measure perhaps 100 feet. Most of this inclosure remains an open court. In one wall is a gate, and around the other three sides rooms are built, not interconnecting, but each opening into the court.
>
> The rooms are all long and narrow, for their width is limited by the length of the unhewn boughs which are laid across overhead, and are covered with clay to form the flat roof. The floor is of earth, on which mattings or rugs are placed.
>
> The inner walls and the ceiling are whitewashed. There are usually no windows. Such daylight as enters comes through the open doorways. Behind every house is a thicket of tall cactus, where rubbish is thrown.
>
> Sultan Abd-el-Krim, with his three wives, his children and his secretaries, lives in the country, about ten miles from Ajdir; but he motors in nearly every day, accompanied by his faithful son-in-law and counselor, Sidi Boujibar, and occupies his Ajdir house for a few hours, giving orders and conferring with his various ministers and dignitaries. This house, both day and night, is carefully guarded by sentries.
>
> Of the government house, one part is a courtroom, where a bearded cadi, seated on a fine rug, hears cases and interprets the Koranic law. Another part is occupied by the Sultan's khalifa, or general administrative secretary, and his assistants.
>
> The duties of this elegant young man, who has a much-admired gold tooth, acquired in Melilla before the war with Spain, are multiple. He receives one by one the horde of tattered suppliants, who are always sitting around outside the gate; he establishes the court docket; he makes appointments for audiences with the Sultan or his ministers; he transmits official communications.
>
> One room in the government house is given over to two Spanish woman prisoners, captured camp-followers, who do the washing and cooking, and who, on the whole, are well treated.
>
> Here also lives the official interpreter, El Hadj, the German, a deserter and Moslem convert, with whom I became very friendly—for I lived here, too.
>
> Not far away in a cave underground is the central post of the five or six main telephone lines. Other subterranean magazines are filled with stores of captured Spanish material, all carefully sorted and preserved—rifles, cartridges, machine-guns, shells for cannon, clothing, blankets, pharmaceutical supplies, automatic pistols, canvas tents, tables and chairs, coils of telephone wire and sets of extra batteries, even unexploded airplane bombs. Still other deep shelters hold reserves of grain and fodder.
>
> Nothing which can be hidden in the earth is left exposed, for Spanish airplanes visit Ajdir nearly every day. Sometimes they merely wheel about, then whirr away. Other times they drop bombs.

For a while, says the correspondent, the Riffs had a Serb, a deserter from the Spanish Foreign Legion, who mounted a captured cannon on a cart, and was very clever at anti-aircraft work. He even brought down one machine by shrapnel fire. Reports of German and Serbian deserters fighting with the Riffs, Mr. Mowrer found to be much exaggerated, altho he did discover, in the course of his travels, one German officer and one American negro in the Riff ranks. However, as for the Serb:

> He was finally blown to bits by a bomb as he was in the act of serving his piece, and since then the Spanish planes fly

EVERYTHING DEPENDED ON WHAT SHE FOUND

Suddenly and without warning it had come!

IN THE brief space of half an hour, a happy little family of three was reduced to a grieving one of two.

"His girls," he had always called them. And now he was called away, without so much as a good-bye kiss. There they were, mother and daughter, with the great big world to face together. The situation was all so new. But—they must go on.

How were they fixed? How had he provided for them? Bills were coming in as usual. And bills must be met. Then, the inventory that every widow knows so well. That tense ordeal of search and examination. Everything depended upon what she found among his papers. Everything!

* * * * *

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First policy issued 1851

INFANTRY ATTACKING IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE SEEMS TO BE NOTHING TO ATTACK

The Riffs follow and harry the Spanish columns. When the invaders turn upon their pursuers, the tribesmen disappear—to fight again another day.

unmolested except by rifle fire. Even rifle fire can be annoying, for by this means also the Riffian marksmen have brought down one plane.

In the bay, not half a mile from the Ajdir shore, is the rocky isle of Alhucemas, completely built over with houses, and very picturesque, for Spain has occupied it since 1673, and holds it still.

A population and garrison of nearly 1,000 persons occupy the island, but the war has cut them off completely from the mainland, and they have to be revictualled, not only with food but even with water, from Malaga, in Spain.

Since the Riffians sunk one supply ship by a lucky cannon shot, these ships come only at night.

In the early days of the war the island used to cannonade Ajdir, and the Riffians, as soon as they captured guns and shells enough, replied vigorously. Both sides ultimately tired of this vain duel, and at present there is almost a truce between the island and the shore.

The Riffians allow food for the Spanish prisoners to be landed here from boats flying the white flag, and it was from Alhucemas that the Spanish commissioner came, who asked Abd-el-Krim for peace terms while I was in Ajdir.

Despite the relative truce, however, the Riffians are vigilant. The coast is lined with patrols and with hidden guns, and, if the Spanish should by any chance attempt a military landing, they would doubtless be warmly received.

My chief purpose in making this long, uncomfortable and hazardous journey to Ajdir was to interview Abd-el-Krim. As the Riffians are exceedingly suspicious of all foreigners, even of Moslems, and as I was unknown and virtually unannounced, I had no recourse save to write a memorandum to the Sultan and trust to the merits of my diplomacy to secure me an audience.

I am rather proud of that memorandum; I think it is a document of no mean psychological skill. At all events, it had the desired effect. His majesty received me on the third day of my sojourn.

I was so fortunate as to make a good impression, and during the remainder of my stay I was treated with more consideration than was at first accorded to me tho I never felt entirely easy regarding my status.

The correspondent had several particularly anxious moments. Regarding one of them, on an occasion when he ran into a war party in the country back of the capital, he writes:

As we sat sucking loudly at our hot tea and scratching fleas, a discussion began. In the midst of it, the Caid Ali took a bit of paper, scribbled on it, and handed it to me. It read: "Fifty thousand francs."

In a single flash, I understood all! The Caid Ali was proposing to hold me for ransom, as is the custom of the Metalsa when they have the good fortune to capture any unprotected stranger! I felt his sly eyes upon me, and within I was going alternately hot and cold, but of this I was careful to give no outward sign. Being naturally of a nervous temperament, I was obliged long ago to learn to control my features.

I gazed stupidly at the bit of paper, as if I did not understand it. The Caid Ali, leaning forward with his disagreeable leer, began to explain it to me.

My stupidity increased. I shrugged my shoulders, looked away, took my glass of tea and passed the paper to the Caid ben Deda, who, to my secret relief, glanced at it impatiently and tore it up.

At this, the others all began to talk. The situation was clear. The Caid ben Deda, who was a sober and sensible fellow, had received from Abd-el-Krim a letter of which he was proud, a letter asking safe-conduct for me. He was determined to honor this letter. As principal chief of the tribe, and commander of the harka, or war party, his authority was considerable, but it was not absolute.

I soon perceived with dismay that he had not only his lieutenant, the Caid Ali, against him, but all the elders of the tribe. Those grandfatherly old reprobates were unanimous in their support of the caid who favored holding me.

Presently each in turn was given an opportunity to speak his opinion. Tho still not betraying by so much as the quiver of an eyelid the reality of my fears, I followed that debate, even while feigning indifference, with tense attentiveness of all my senses, and I am certain that I understood most of it. The Caid Ali spoke first.

"What are we afraid of?" he demanded. "This Roumi is completely stupid. He can not talk, he only says over and over 'American, American.' He is not even armed. We risk about as much from him as from a newborn lamb. But he certainly has friends and relations, and he is rich—they all are. Well, he can pay!"

The hook-nosed old man beside me grunted his approval. Others spoke. They repeated the Caid Ali's arguments, and perhaps added others. My heart beat fast. In vain I waited for the Caid ben Deda to come to my defense. He listened with the utmost gravity, but said never a word.

A couple of hours passed. My chances seemed to me slender, indeed. I began to think of how I could put in the time in case the Metalsa held me, and how I might send out word and how I might be able to escape.

At last the Caid ben Deda rose from the elbow on which he had been leaning. He sat up and gave a great laugh.

"You fellows," he said, in effect, "are foolish. You don't know what you are talking about. Do you realize that I have here in my pouch a letter from Abd-el-Krim? Do you realize what it means to disregard his formal wishes?"

The final decision, made with great regret, was that it would be unwise to detain the American for ransom. The respect inspired by the new Sultan has already gone far, it appears, drawing the wild tribesmen of the hills together and inspiring obedience to a central authority. As for the general significance of the man

George Washington and the Series 80

UPON George Washington's estate was a mill in which the wheat from his farm land was ground into flour of fine quality. The flour was placed in sacks upon which the name "George Washington" was stamped. And wherever this flour was offered for sale, housewives accepted it *without question*—without inspection. They knew that George Washington's good name would never be placed on anything but the finest flour—that each sack would contain full measure and honest weight.

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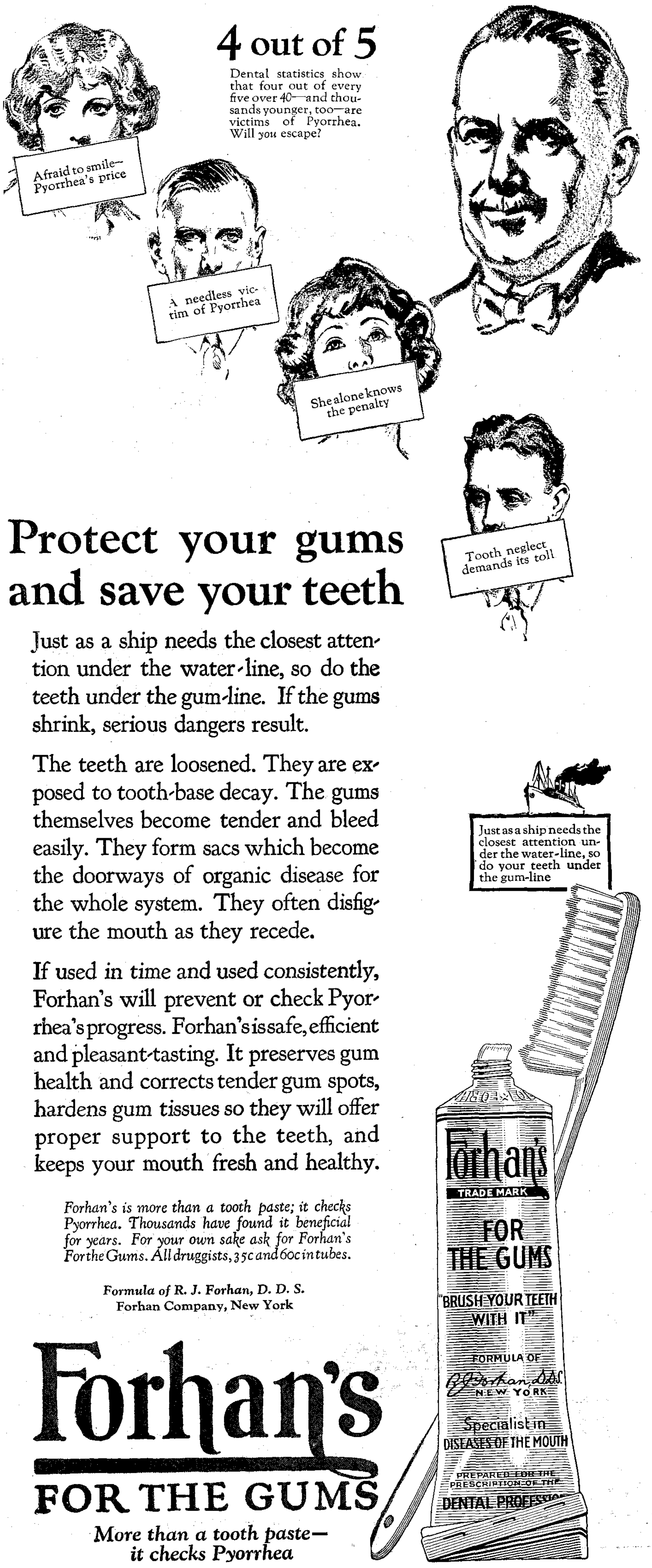

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A needless victim of Pyorrhea
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Tooth neglect demands its toll
Just as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do your teeth under the gum-line
Forhan's TRADE MARK FOR THE GUMS "BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT" FORMULA OF R. J. Forhan, D.D.S. NEW YORK Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

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Dental statistics show that four out of every five over 40—and thousands younger, too—are victims of Pyorrhea. Will *you* escape?

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Forhan Company, New York

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—
it checks Pyorrhea

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and the movement he has started, concludes Mr. Mowrer:

The Riff of Abd-el-Krim manifests all the phases of the new Pan-Islamism—it is a Moslem State, it is a national State, and it is a modern State. Neither the Sultan nor his people give the impression of being profoundly religious, as are, for example, the tribes of the southern Riff. The Sultan well understands, however, the importance of religious orthodoxy for the reenforcement of his own position, prestige and future expansion. He has, therefore, based his State strictly on the Koran, and he is contemplating issuing regulations to insure the strict observance in daily life of the Koranic forms.

At the same time he does not welcome foreigners, not even friendly foreigners, or fellow Moslems from distant regions. All the principal offices in his administration are occupied by Riffians.

His intention, it is believed, is to make the Riffians the nucleus ultimately, of a much larger national State. In any case, he does not want any one to be able to say that foreigners, whether Europeans or merely Algerians, played any effective part in the establishment of Riffian independence as this would inevitably subtract from his own credit.

Above all, he is desirous of giving to the world, the Moslem world in particular, an impression of intense modernism. His automobiles, his motor-boat, his telephone lines, his vast vague projects for transforming Ajdir into a world capital are interesting, not only in themselves, but as a basis of propaganda.

His modernism has added at least as much to his prestige among the natives as have his victories and his power of organization. Everywhere, in Morocco, in house, tent and cave, the talk is all of the marvelous material and scientific improvements which Abd-el-Krim is making in the Riff.

He is building a road! He has cannon and airplanes! His telephonists sit in chairs at tables and keep records in a book just like Europeans!

"The Koran," Abd-el-Krim declared to me, "says there must be only one Sultan, but it does not forbid modernization."

I do not believe that the Riffian State has succeeded in entering into even unofficial relations with European Powers, not even with Great Britain or Germany. But it is certainly in close and constant relations with the rest of the Moslem world.

Every few days, if I am correctly informed, packets of letters arrive in Ajdir from Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, from the secret organizations of Moslem patriots centered in London, and even from India, while interchanges of messages between the Riff and other regions of Morocco, both pacified and unpacified, take place constantly.

To make the deduction that anything like a general Moslem uprising is being planned would be temerous; this is, nevertheless, a possibility and is recognized as such by French and British colonial officials.

What will be the next move in the Riff? I do not pretend to be able to forecast the future. Yet in events themselves there is inherent a certain logic which, if it be not disturbed by the unexpected, casts into the obscurity of the future a kind of guiding flare.

The Spain of Primo de Rivera is apparently determined, in retirement to the coast, to leave Abd-el-Krim to his own devices. This consummation will inevitably be hailed by Moslem peoples, not without reason, as a great victory.

Abd-el-Krim, tho, can scarcely stop there. He has had himself proclaimed Sultan; he does not recognize the French Sultan, Moulay Youssef, and the only possible deduction is that he aims eventually to rule over all Morocco, if not over all north Africa.

What other interpretation can be placed upon the following significant reply which he made to my question regarding the "natural frontiers" of his State?

"It is war which will decide. All States have been small to begin with—Great Britain, France, America, Rome, Greece, Carthage."

The man who speaks this is a man who is dreaming of empire.

Nevertheless, I do not share the opinion of many French officers that as soon as Abd-el-Krim has done with the Spaniards he will make a big direct attack on the French. I do not think he is so foolish.

Neither would this be in accordance with Riffian strategy, which consists not in attacking but in letting the enemy advance, then falling upon his rear or flank and cutting him off by lines of sharpshooters. A conflict of some kind between the French and the Riffians does seem probable.

I believe that the conflict will be political—a conflict of propaganda—the aim of which, on the part of each, will be to sap the prestige of the other. The fighting, if fighting there is to be, will come afterward.

WOULD SING SING DO US ALL GOOD?

IT would do us all good to spend six months in New York's great gray penetentiary fortress beside the Hudson. That is the opinion of Father William E. Cashin, who for twelve years as chaplain has wrestled with the thousands of souls there, bruised in the "clutch of circumstance." William H. Anderson, former superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who was freed from Sing Sing the day before Christmas after serving nine months, may be cited in this connection. While in prison, said the *Times* reporter, he gained over twenty-four pounds and was cured of ailments of the teeth and throat. There was a ruddy glow in his cheeks when he left, and wrinkles around his mouth and eyes appeared to have softened. Said he: "Physical and nervous vigor depleted by twenty-four years of incredible strain have been restored."

But it was not in connection with the physical condition of convicts that Father Cashin made the striking utterance about Sing Sing. In a late December number of *Collier's*, John B. Kennedy quotes just what the chaplain did say, in a frank interview. Incidentally, he tells us something of the man himself. The ascetic face, with its aggressive nose, and philosophic eyes, is described vividly by the author. It is not engraved by cynicism, says he, and the fighting mouth is no couch for sneers. And yet he is not the sort of

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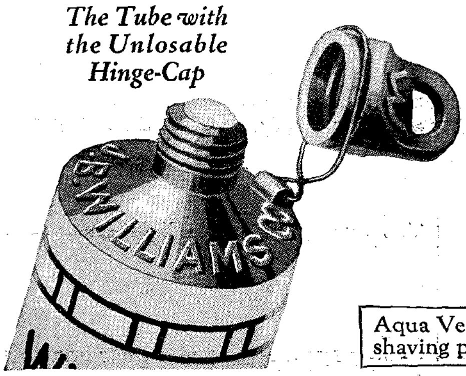

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

man to be "taken in" by faked repentance on the part of adepts in deception. When he resigned recently as chaplain of Sing Sing, the papers described the outburst of sincere feeling on the part of hundreds of inmates, and the wave of regret that went through the institution. If any man be able to distinguish among felons real feeling from false, it should be he.

"There are men," says the ex-chaplain, "who live the lives of saints in Sing Sing—men who have committed crimes of violence, desperate men who have robbed or stolen in the moment of extremity. When they reach Sing Sing after the torture and excitement of arrest and trial, they have time to get under their own skins, and if they are not post-graduate crooks, they become true penitents. It doesn't require a theologian to point out that this is the first step toward genuine reform, which is the rarely achieved ideal of all penology."

Is that the reason incarceration in Sing Sing is recommended for the rest of us? He doesn't say that. What he does say is:

"It would do us all good to spend six months in Sing Sing. Day-to-day contact with the fourteen hundred men imprisoned there would awaken the sense of duty in any intelligent citizen. He would realize keenly what he now surmises in the vaguest way—that many evils and half-evils contribute to the population of Sing Sing and other prisons. He would realize first, that those elements in our American civilization which we regard as potentially criminal—say the poorest Italian immigrants and the negroes—have fine inborn qualities. The Italians, especially, are gifted with a long and noble tradition. It works through to the surface even in the forbidding environment of a State's prison. Italians in Sing Sing offer most striking examples of the resilience of human nature.

"I remember a poor fellow who was convicted in New York for what appeared to be a shockingly brutal murder. He had married, in accordance with the custom of the Italian immigrant class, a woman much younger than himself. She was young still while he grew old. The usual complications developed and, in accordance with the vicious unwritten law of his type, he killed his wife. He came to the death-house in Sing Sing broken in mind and body—but utterly repentant. During the months before his electrocution, while the legal machinery that does so much to contribute to our crime bill was pushing him to the chair, this man lived the life of a saint. No perfervid religious mania, but a life of calm devotion.

"Of course, proximity to the electric-chair may well be a stimulus to piety. So is the operating-room in any hospital. But fear and sanctity are miles apart. Condemned men can grow callous as easily as they can become pious, for keen and continuous misery harden human resistance. The quality of true religious devotion is manifested in prison by men of all faiths, in no danger of death, sent up to serve comparatively light terms.

"I'm convinced that wounded racial pride plays a large part in our annual toll of crime. Italians and negroes are held in contempt. They are called wops, dagoes and coons. Their racial pride is just as keen if not always as assertive as that of the Nordic. They resent the stigma of inferiority, and their resentment perverts what would otherwise be a normal attitude toward life and society.

"True, native-born children of the immigrant classes find their way to prison, but not for the same type of crime as their fathers. Their crimes are crimes of greed rather than of passion. Adventurous occupations like bootlegging and banditry allure them, and sometimes they are caught. Conditions of life in great cities like New York sow criminal tendencies. But I believe with Alexander Williams that there's a lot of good law in a policeman's night stick. Sir Henry Hawkins had the right idea. When garroting became a favorite outdoor sport of the younger set of poor idlers in England, Sir Henry didn't waste the time of the courts: he cut legal red tape and applied the cat-o'-nine-tails, sending the young felon back to his kind with the evidence of drastic punishment.

"Five minutes in a dark alley with the right kind of cop would rub the veneer of toughness off almost any rising young gunman. That's all the toughness of the young criminals is—veneer."

It seems that the death-house holds no great terror for those among Sing Sing's fourteen hundred not required to reside therein. Also, according to the chaplain:

"It is far more pitiful and heartrending for a priest or a physician to minister to a mother dying in childbirth or a family breadwinner stricken before his time than to minister to a man legally convicted of killing a fellow man and meeting the death prescribed by the law."

Father Cashin believes that organized emotion against death penalty or in favor of so-called coddling of criminals does harm. He says:

"I believe there is logic in the doctrines of those who would treat crime as a disease; but their claims can easily become extravagant. Supposing we take them at their word. Haven't we institutions for the permanent incarceration of those suffering from incurable disease? So, I believe chronic and incurable criminals should be permanently imprisoned. There was a man in Sing Sing when I left, Humpty Schliebe. He alternated between the prison infirmary when doing time and city hospitals when at liberty. Releasing such an unfortunate from jail is ridiculous. He and society would be better off if he were to spend his natural life behind bars. This isn't one-tenth as cruel as it sounds.

"All legal punishment should be interpreted in terms of labor. Let a criminal work and get his pay in time, in remittance of definite periods of his sentence for definite periods of labor. Give him wholesome surroundings, useful work, and limited autonomy within the prison. But make him buy his way out with work. If his case is chronic, if time after time he returns to prison, keep him there permanently—at work. The probation system benefits the prisoner who accepts punishment in a spirit of penance: it tempts the chronic crook to commit more crimes.

"There are three things we can do for prison reform on the outside—strive for moral training in the home and in the school; arouse popular opinion against newspaper romanticizing of crime; and wipe out the stigma against the man who has blundered and paid for his blunder."

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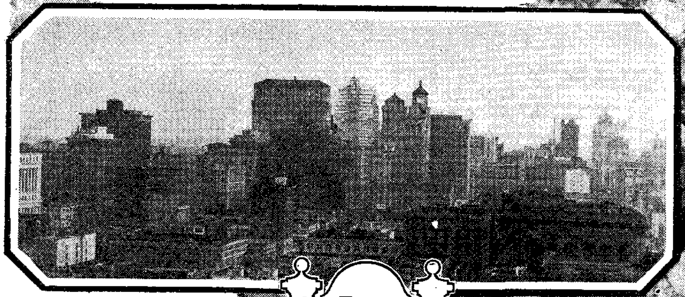

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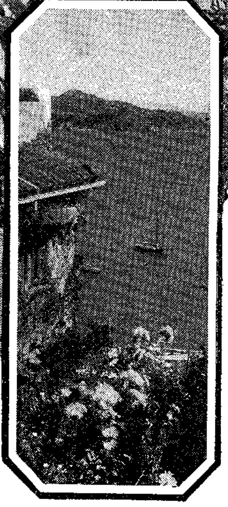

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A special train of modern Pullman cars with standard sleeper, drawing-room, compartment, club and observation accommodations, and dining car service, will depart from Chicago and St. Louis, February 2 and March 2, 1925, with connections from Memphis, for an *extraordinary* tour of Mexico, a three weeks' trip, visiting points of commercial and tourist interest.

In Mexico the party will be under the guidance of Mexican and American railway representatives.

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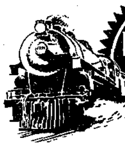


MISSOURI PACIFIC

T. & P.—I.-G. N.—NAT'L RYS. OF MEXICO

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

UNINTENTIONAL HUMOR IN THE NEWSPAPERS

ALL the humor of the daily press is by no means confined to the "Colyums" and "funny pages," remarks a cheerful investigator who has lately been looking over the subject in behalf of the Boston *Globe* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Headlines are especially likely to contain amusing "bulls." The first thing we notice in any paper is the headlines. All newspapers have them, and some newspapers have practically nothing else. THE DIGEST'S "Spice of Life" page is occasionally enlivened by humor of the headline sort. Here are a few remarkable headings, with news stories to match them in unintentional humor, together with a running commentary as prepared by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, on the basis of the discoveries collected for *The Globe* and *Public Ledger:*

Headlines are not supposed to reflect the writer's personal political opinions; but look at this:

CONGRESS BLOC-HEADS
MEET IN CONFERENCE

Sometimes the headlines are a little too strong for the story underneath:

TO TAKE PICTURES
OF SALVATION ARMY
COOKING STUDENTS

Erroneous conclusions might also be drawn from these big capitals:

RUMMAGE SALE OF
NURSES CONTINUED

Those who disapprove of Hollywood would approve the following caption:

SCREEN STARS' BALL
IS ALL-NIGHT REEL

Brevity sometimes lends itself to paradox:

COOLNESS IS KEYNOTE OF
FIRE IN ADELPHIA HOTEL

Fair warning was given by the following announcement:

$6,000,000 REALTY
TAKEN FOR BRIDGE

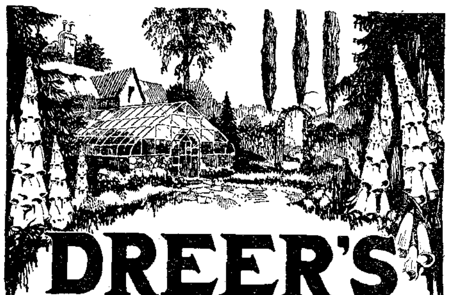
Commission Condemns 210 Properties,
Including Church and Two Cemeteries, for Approaches

OCCUPANTS ARE NOTIFIED

A lot of newspaper-humor is found outside the funny colyum—e. g., "The unfortunate woman was killed while cooking her husband's breakfast in a horrible manner." That is so classic now that it appears in the testbooks of rhetoric.

In setting forth an incident of local heroism a rural reporter finished up neatly: "As he flung the blazing oil-stove out of the window, Mr. Perkins stumbled over a chair and sat down amidst some ignited shavings on the floor, the flame from which caught his clothes. By quick action and a ready wit he escaped with his life, but his trousers were burned almost beyond recognition."

It was a New York reporter, however, who went out to Paterson to write the



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WHAT so pleasant on a winter evening as planning a garden? Write now for your copy of Dreer's 1925 Garden Book and read its instructive cultural articles.

This book offers the best Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Lawn Grass, Roses, Hardy Perennials, Dahlias, etc.

A copy mailed free if you mention this publication

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30 to 80 days—$450 and up. Sailings March to August. Be sure you get OUR booklet "How to see Europe at Moderate Cost" before deciding on your European tour. It's FREE. Write for 1925 booklet. K-1.
GATES TOURS—Founded 1892
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For Removing Chewing Gum
from Carpets, Rugs, Upholstery, Clothing, Shoes, Floors, etc., read directions on label and in booklet under label of every bottle.

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CARBONA
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Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
20¢ 30¢ 60¢ & $1. Size Bottles at all Drug Stores

You wouldn't dare do this with Benzine Naphtha or Gasoline
Cannot Burn or Explode

NEW VEST POCKET ADDING MACHINE
$2.95

Adds as rapidly and accurately as a $300 machine, yet fits the vest pocket. Mechanically perfect. Easy to operate—nothing to get out of order. Everyone who uses figures should own one.

Counts Up to 999,999,999

Total visible at all times. A pull of the finger clears it. Don't carry a pocket full of pencil stubs and scrap paper to do your figuring. Carry a Ve-Po-Ad.

10 Days' Trial Send no money. Just name and address and we will send machine postpaid. Pay postman on delivery $2.95. Use it for 10 days to prove it does all we claim. If not perfectly satisfied we will refund your money. Limited supply. Send order today.

Reliable Adding Mach. Corp., Dept. 53
170 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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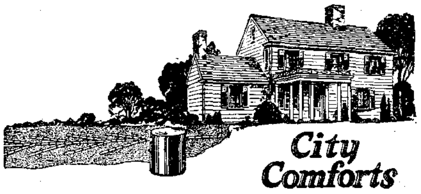

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Enjoy absolutely sanitary sewage disposal endorsed by Health Experts. Kaustine Super-Septic Tank, easily installed, operates without attention and at practically no cost. Converts sewage into clear water.

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and will often outlive the building. New, advanced design; built of Armco Iron coated with Hermastic Enamel:
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Kaustine Super-Septic Tanks
Sold and Installed by Plumbers Everywhere

story of the murder of a rich manufacturer by thieves. He spread himself on the details and concluded his account thus: "Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all of his money in the bank the day before, so he lost virtually nothing but his life."

An Australian paper, in an account of the launching of a ship, said: "It was christened the *Somass Queen* by Mrs. Steven, who broke a bottle of wine over the stem and slid gracefully down the ways into the water." A London paper condensed a long-winded paragraph of a late-hour report story into a single sentence: "The Earl took a Scotch highball, his hat, his departure, no notice of his pursuers, a revolver out of his hip pocket and, finally, his life." Evidently the Earl had taking ways.

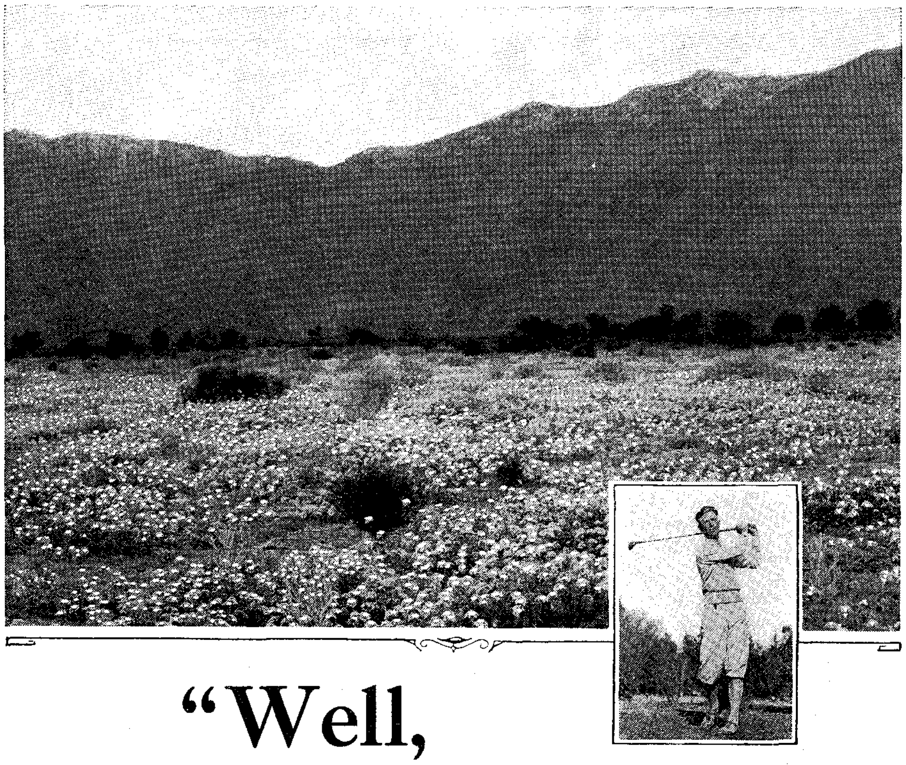
A social note in a small-town newspaper reads as follows: "On Saturday of this week, July the twelfth Mrs. Canfield invites her friends to call between the hours of four and six in the afternoon and commiserate her on having a birthday and being nearly a century old. Will the men who may chance to come remember that she despises tobacco more than most people do the ways of the transgressor, and if they can not keep from smoking, the graveyard is close by and they can find sanctuary there. No formal invitations will be sent out. All friends will be most welcome on this sad day."

The leading newspaper of one of the larger Western cities sometimes puts its reports of funerals under the "Society Notes" without a subheading. Occasionally such a report begins the first column of the page. There is no typographical accident about it. Describing a locally important social function held in a public auditorium, the society reporter of this paper told who was who in the boxes and what they were, then went on to say that: "Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jeffords, the latter gowned exquisitely in blue and gold, were comfortably seated down front in the orchestra section."

"The bride," according to another reporter, "is a young lady of wondrous fascination and remarkable attractiveness, for with manners as enchanting as the wand of a siren and a disposition as sweet as the odors of flowers and spirits as joyous as the carolling of birds and mind as brilliant as the tresses that glitteringly adorn the brow of winter and with heart as pure as dew-drops trembling in violets, she will make the home of her husband a paradise of enchantment, like the lovely home of her girlhood, where the heaven-toned harp of marriage with its harp of love striking chords of devotion and fond endearments sent forth the sweetest strains that ever thrilled the senses with the rhythmic pulsing of ecstatic rapture."

A man with a queer name had apparently an equally queer experience: "Mr. Laura Stump, who lost his car in Oklahoma City was found the other day standing in the middle of the road with parts missing."

If you would like to know why the editor is more or less averse to making corrections, consider this correction, which will have to be corrected in the next issue, or—but read: "Last week in reporting the auto accident near Gilmore City we stated that Donald Kemp died on Monday. We have since learned that this was an error, and that young Kemp had not been even seriously injured. The information came to us direct from the parties most concerned in the accident, and we supposed it was reliable, but have learned to our sorrow that such was not the case."



"Well, I'm Going, Too,
This Summer"—

"Are the golf clubs in?—did you get my brown bag?—Here's the TAXI! The trunks have gone haven't they?—Come on, boys, we've only half an hour for the train!

"'A'boar r r d d'—Well, we're off. And let me tell you, we're going to have a lot of *fun!* Wait till you *see* that country! Mountains running right down to the beaches, lovely little valleys, motor roads—five thousand miles of them, smooth as boulevards—and through scenery such as you have never seen! Boys and girls, you're GOING somewhere!

"Warm at night, did you ask? You'll sleep under blankets nine nights out of ten all summer in Southern California, — I'll almost promise that. U. S. Weather Bureau shows the average mean temperatures for forty-seven years in a central city there. Look at them—47 Junes, 66 degrees; 47 Julys, 70; 47 Augusts, 71; 47 Septembers, 69.

"And yet, no rain all summer to spoil your games, motor trips, mountain hikes, picnics, horse-back rides, or whatever else you think of doing.

"Golf courses of the finest; cool, blue lakes a mile high in the mountains; old missions in ruins that make you think of Europe; a great desert like Sahara; moving picture bands in the costumes of the world—there, in fact, because almost the entire world is *typified* in Southern California.

"And the railroad trip—across the historic Indian Lands, over the Rocky Mountains, through the canyons, down the valleys, to orange groves, palms, cactus and bright flowers. The strangest, queerest, and most captivating change of scene."

Go now or this summer. There is no better time.

Railroad ticket agents everywhere can give you details,—tell you all about it. Ask them. Learn some things that you have overlooked, perhaps. Or mail coupon below to us.

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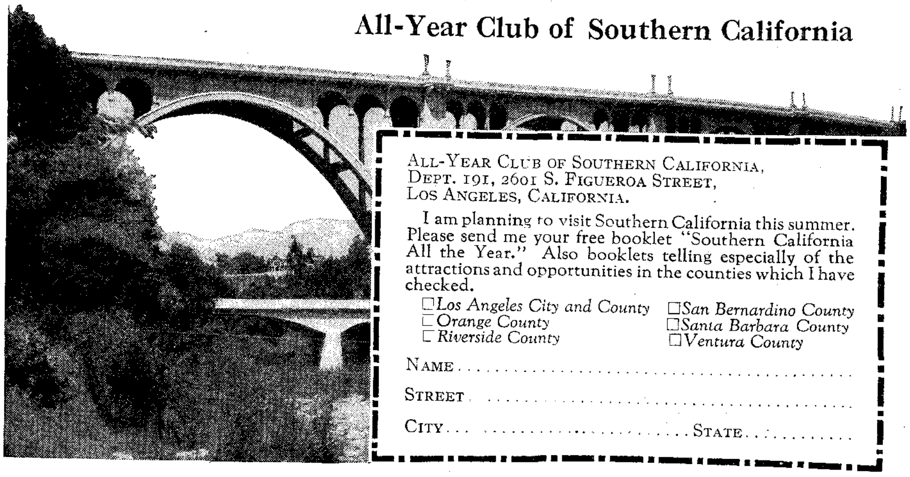

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I am planning to visit Southern California this summer. Please send me your free booklet "Southern California All the Year." Also booklets telling especially of the attractions and opportunities in the counties which I have checked.

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☐ *Orange County*
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☐ *Santa Barbara County*
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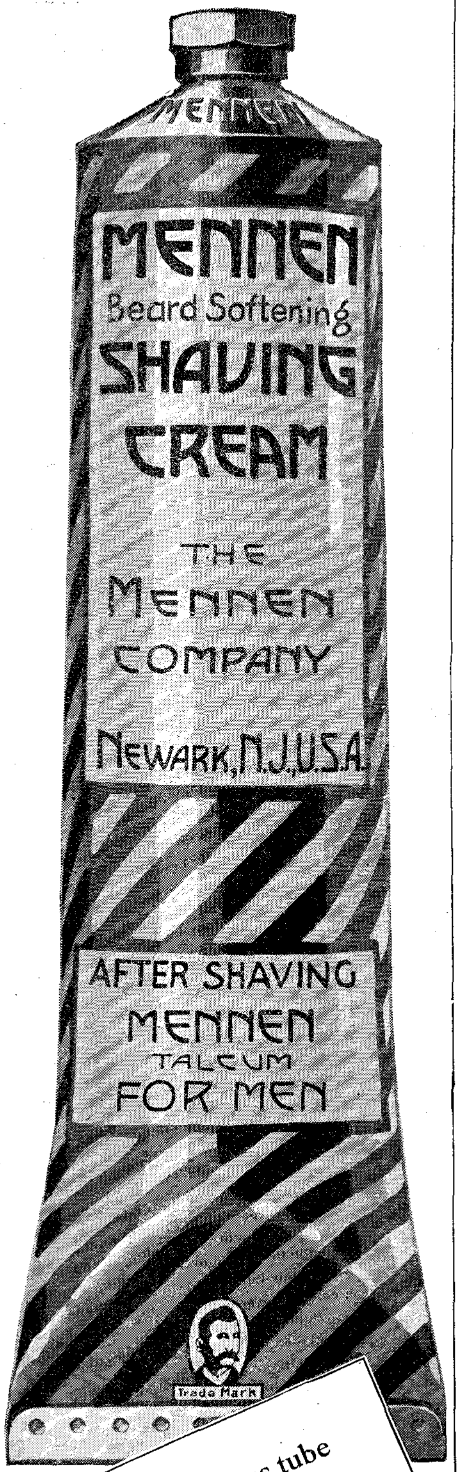
STREET ....
CITY .... STATE ....



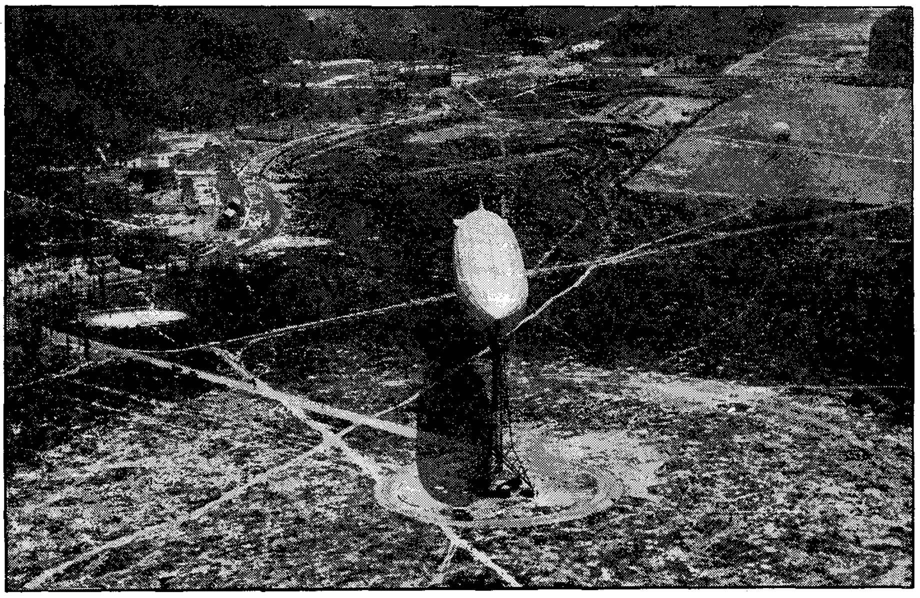
I SHOW the famous tube here as big as possible because Mennen Shaving Cream is the biggest thing in the shaving world . . . Biggest in its creamy, super-moist lather. Biggest in its power to soften hard-boiled whiskers...By far the greatest in its following of enthusiastic buyers. Infinitely the greatest in money's worth at 35c and 50c. And the feeling after a Mennen shave—IMMENSE!

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

MOTORING ▾ AND ▾ AVIATION

CAN HUGE DIRIGIBLES SUPPLANT OUR EXPRESSES AND LINERS?

SHIPS of the air, over a thousand feet long, carrying passengers and freight at a hundred miles an hour and more safely than they are carried nowadays on our railroads and ocean lanes, at an expense less than is to-day necessitated by our accepted means of travel—these are prophesied for the near future by several aeronautical experts, including Dr. Hugo Eckener, builder of the *ZR-3*. Of course there have been equally enthusiastic prophecies of airships before—and they have several times been followed by appalling disasters. Success has followed failure and failure success, until the ordinary citizen, a potential passenger on these new liners of the air, hardly knows what to think. The experts are still disagreed about a good many details, but most of them, it now appears, are ready to announce that the day of the big dirigible is at hand. That is to say, it will not be many years before air liners of the type of our own huge German-built *ZR-3*, recently renamed the *Los Angeles*, will fly on regular schedules over land and sea. Alexander Klemin, associate professor of aeronautics in New York University, writing in the current number of *The Scieniific American*, and Dr. Hugo Eckener, head of the Zeppelin works and builder of the *Los Angeles*, quoted in *Motor Life* for December, are two of the most recently published authorities, and both of them are optimistic. Dr. Eckener, who is now identified with the American Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, is particularly enthusiastic. He announces, as quoted by J. H. W. Kerston:



Wide World photograph

A SHIP REALLY AT HOME IN THE AIR

With the aid of mooring-masts, which can be installed on high buildings or on ships, as well as on aviation fields, the great air liners of the future will be practically independent of hangars.

> At the present time flying in a Zeppelin is safer than riding on a train. Statistics prove this beyond the least doubt. Forced landings of our ships have never yet killed any person. American ingenuity will undoubtedly make our ships still safer. The main requirement of any Zeppelin is sufficient speed and power to overcome all head winds, and a correspondingly large fuel capacity. That point has already been reached.
>
> As to comfort, our passenger airships, including the *ZR-3*, are certainly more commodious than Pullman cars. We have kitchens, equipped with electric ranges, from which complete hot dinners are served. Real shower-baths are also part of our attractions for the traveler above the clouds. Just think of the entire absence of all dust and smoke, no bouncing and bumping, no rolling and pitching, such as you have on your earth-bound conveyances.
>
> There is no question concerning the speed of the airships. They can travel consistently at from three to five times the rate of an ocean vessel. I foresee the time, in the not-too-distant future, when we can reach Australia three days after leaving Los Angeles. Giant Zeppelins with fuel capacities for ten days are now being built, and soon no voyage will be too strenuous for them.
>
> Moreover, airship transportation is steadily becoming cheaper. Soon you will be able to fly from New York to London for a sum hardly double that of the present ocean fare. A time may come, too, when it will be as cheap to go by air as by water or rail.
>
> The *ZR-3*, which is the 126th ship to leave our ways at Friedrichshafen, as well as some of its predecessors, have been able to lift useful loads amounting to 80 tons; they have attained a very high average speed, and after twenty-four years

of the most exhaustive tests and trials—during peace and war—an unequaled reliability. With all these factors, does it not appear entirely feasible to discuss regular transoceanic trips between New York and Hamburg or between London to Calcutta?

The flying speed of our modern Zeppelins averages as high as 100 miles per hour. For the great distance of 2,500 miles this indicates a period of 25 hours, approximately the time now required to travel from New York to Chicago.

However, with the constantly increasing size of the airships, 5,000,000 cubic feet transoceanic Zeppelins have been designed and laid out, the speed will no doubt be increased considerably, especially in view of the economic factors involved.

Assuming a 100-mile-per-hour rate of speed, the following figures may serve to give an approximate idea of the impending annihilation of distance:

Berlin to London, 600 miles in six hours.

Berlin to Naples, 800 miles in eight hours.

Madrid to Moscow, 2,110 miles in twenty-two hours.

Berlin to Damascus, 1,710 miles in eighteen hours.

Cairo to North Cape, 2,810 miles in thirty hours.

St. Petersburg to Tokyo, 5,000 miles in fifty-three hours.

These figures show conclusively the capabilities of the dirigible, even in competition with much faster passenger planes. For even an airplane, averaging 125 to 150 miles an hour, will never be able to offer to its passengers the comforts and conveniences of the giant dirigible.

It will, for instance, be relatively less important for the directors of the British Air Ministry, to know that one may be able to reach Calcutta or Benares from London in two or three and a half days; what is really vital is the certainty of avoiding at all hazards any intermediate landings.

Dirigible science has even to-day advanced to such a degree that a practically limitless radius of action is possible on our earth. This cruising radius may be somewhat smaller with extra fast airships than with slower ships, for, with increasing speed of the ships, the danger of drift, due to inclement weather, is greatly reduced. One will, therefore, in the future, where operating economy does not make it absolutely imperative, prefer very fast airships, equipped with a large reserve of motor power and widely scattered motor installation.

The project of the Zeppelin Works for the line Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro may be considered typical of what may be attained immediately. The ship will hold 4,750,000 cubic feet of gas, be 825 feet long, 112 feet in diameter, and have nine Maybach motors of 450 hp. each—two to be held in reserve—for normal running. The normal power output of 7x450 hp., viz. 3,000 hp., gives a normal speed of at least 75 miles an hour.

Of course, much greater speeds would be possible with such ships, when carrying smaller useful loads and accommodating still more motors as well as larger fuel tanks. But in the Rio de Janeiro ships not less than eighty-eight tons of useful load shall be carried—more than the total weight of the *ZR-3*. These giant dirigibles shall cover daily (in 24 hours) 1,650 miles and negotiate the distance of approximately 5,000 miles in about three days, as compared with fourteen days of travel on a fast steamship.

While the feasible speed of most forms of

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What game are they playing?

A GAME that all card players have longed for — a really good game for two people — a game intended especially for two and only for two—Russian Bank.

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You can learn it in ten minutes — but you can play it every night and find it fascinating every time. Each player has an equal chance to win because each plays with a complete pack of cards.

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34 games for two players
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Games for the family, for odd numbers when company comes, one game that can take as many as seventeen players yet requires only one pack of cards.

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Prevention is the new aim in dental science—prevention that safeguards both health and beauty against the serious results of tooth decay.

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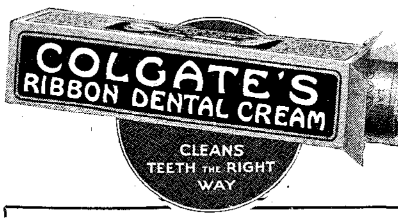

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Please send me, free, a trial size of Ribbon Dental Cream.

Name

Address (This offer good only in U. S. A.)

MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

surface transportation is necessarily restricted on account of physical and geographical conditions, the Zeppelin air liner not only carries tons of passengers and freight much faster, safer and more comfortably than any other mode of transportation, but it is not restricted by the geographic limitations of earth-bound conveyances. A Zeppelin can go anywhere, as its cruising radius is limited only by the size of the ship and the amount of fuel it can carry.

Professor Klemin, taking a rather more detailed and scholastic view of the situation in a series of articles in *The Scientific American*, recalls the numerous disasters that have befallen the craft, but adds as his general thesis that: "Man has always overcome the difficulties and dangers of his mechanisms, whenever there was a real advantage to attain." Every airship disaster, he says, "has taught us some lesson which makes the repetition of a similar disaster unlikely and brings real safety closer." The crash of a London-to-Paris airplane, with the death of its eight passengers, on December 24, gives point to the comparison which Professor Klemin goes on to make between the two methods of air transportation. He writes:

> Those who have actually flown in dirigibles have an extraordinary confidence in this type of craft. Even a passenger on his first flight has a great feeling of security much more so than in the most ladylike hop over an airdrome in an airplane.
>
> In the case of the airplane, pilot and passenger alike feel that through engine trouble they may be compelled to land at any moment. In cross-country flying, in particular, the airplane pilot must always keep in mind the finding of a suitable place to land in an emergency. The airship has a great advantage over the airplane in the fact that engine breakdown is rarely to be feared, since it is scarcely conceivable that all its engines should cease to function simultaneously. And the lifting capacity of the airship is so much greater than that of the airplane that the engines can be very much heavier for a given horse-power than airplane engines, and therefore more reliable.
>
> On the record non-stop flight of the *Dixmude*, not one of the six Maybach engines was stopt for more than two hours at any one time, and one of them ran continuously for the entire voyage. True, an airship may be blown so far out of her course as to have insufficient fuel to reach port, and an airship without motive power, blown about like a free balloon, is a very uncomfortable vehicle. Yet it is better to have the ability to float in the air for days when need be, than to be compelled to land at a few minutes' or even seconds' notice as in the case of the airplane.

The mooring-mast will remove the final great objection to the use of lighter-than-air craft, declares Professor Klemin, and—

> Both British and American experiments have now shown the most remarkable facts about the mast. Its practicability was

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COUGH DROPS.
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Stamped on each Drop
POUGHKEEPSIE.
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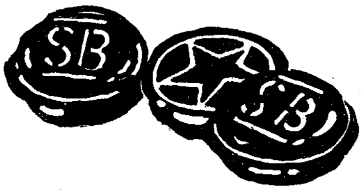
TRADE
MARK
5 Cents.
S.B. COUGH DROPS

Keep your throat comfortable and voice clear



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demonstrated on the recent transcontinental flight of the *Shenandoah*.

An airship can be tied up and released at the mast in weather in which it would be absolutely impossible to handle her in or out of a hangar, and can ride at the mast in winds up to sixty miles an hour, through rain, hail or snow squalls. Quite extensive repairs can be made at the mast, girders can be replaced, engines and propellers changed, and gas-bags deflated and replaced by new ones. Only for very serious repairs and general overhaul will a shed be required. Hangars will not disappear, but they will be regarded in the light of a dry-dock in which an airship will be docked once every few months. A commercial company will build a number of mooring-masts, and only use one or two hangars at the main terminals. And instead of the three or four hundred men formerly required to land a ship, a ground party of one officer and ten men will be sufficient.

Nor does the pulling away of the *Shenandoah* from her mast invalidate the usefulness of the device. It is usually assumed that an airship when secured to a mooring-mast will lie head-on to the wind, and will be subject to no stresses except to a direct forward pull at the bow. As a matter of fact, owing to the peculiar aerodynamic instability of the airship hull, the actual position of equilibrium of a rigid airship is at an angle of several degrees to the wind, and momentary angles of ten degrees to the wind are not uncommon. Consequently the lateral force on the hull may be three times as great as the longitudinal force. Enormous bending moments may be introduced at the bow, as large as one million foot pounds.

No wonder the *Shenandoah* broke loose. Given a similar set of circumstances, she would break loose again. The remedy is simple. Let the mooring connections be considerably weaker, the airship will break loose sooner, but with no damage to the ship itself.

Masts are even now fitted with hydrogen or helium mains, gasoline and water-pumps, so that a ship can be easily refuelled or regassed. The airship is maintained in correct trim by operating the water-pumps and taking on or releasing ballast as necessary. A nice problem would be to devise a system of automatic ballasting which would maintain the ship horizontal under all conditions.

Contrary to general belief, the airship is not a fair-weather craft. If structurally strong, with good control, range and speed, it need not fear the most violent gale. What is of more interest to the pilot is circumventing the wind so as to lose as little headway as possible and not to drift too far off his course. To do this he must study meteorology carefully. In traveling over the Atlantic, for example, he knows that strong winds are caused by barometric depressions, that the resultant cyclones are circular in form and that strong depression centers move rapidly. If a pilot can diagnose the character of the wind and can determine, from wireless reports and his own observations, which way the depression is traveling, he will turn broadside to the wind and in a very short time pass through the bad zone. This calculation is obviously very difficult but can be accomplished, even aboard ship, if the pilot has long experience and a complete meteorological service, by radio.

It is extraordinary what a number of problems requiring real ingenuity the dirigible develops. One great technical difficulty in studying winds seems baffling. The pilot can only judge whether he is

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Now you need not risk giving this offense. Millions are avoiding it in an amazing simple *new* way.

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May Breath is an antiseptic mouth wash in tablet form; dainty little tablets that you carry with you.

Dissolve one in your mouth, that is all. Instantly your breath is purified, given the freshness of Maytime.

Not a mere perfume; for that simply cries out your effort at concealment. May Breath supplies constant protection in the most convenient way.

* * * *

Bad breath comes from so many causes that scarcely one person in fifty escapes it at one time or another.

Stomach disorders may cause it, or food fermenting between the teeth. Certain foods and drinks are peculiarly apt to cause it. Smoking is a chief offender.

Careful people today, the world over, practice breath purity as simple good manners.

* * * *

Carry May Breath with you. It's in flat metal boxes that fit into your purse, or a pocket.

Never risk close contact with others, never go to a dance or theatre without taking the precaution of a May Breath tablet.

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MAY BREATH COMPANY
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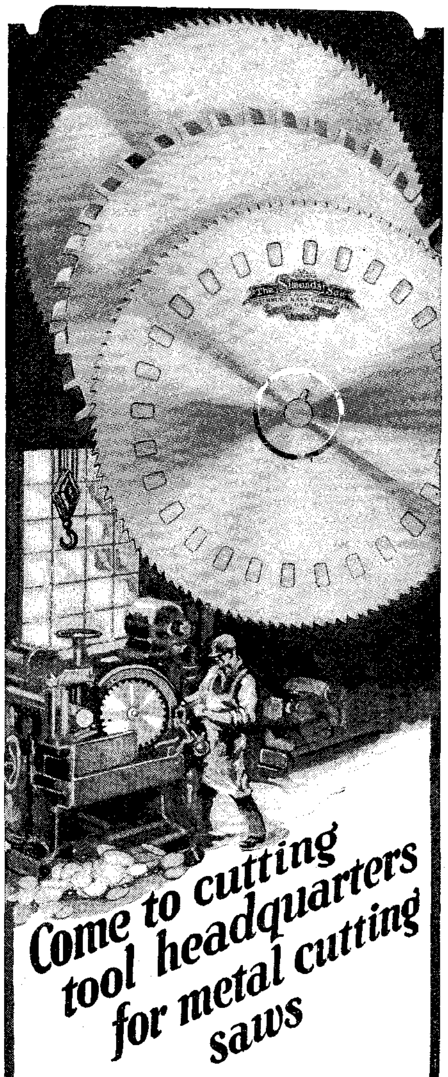
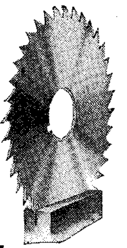
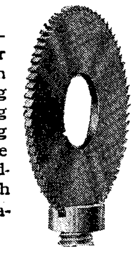

Come to cutting tool headquarters for metal cutting saws

It is a significant fact that organizations that depend upon cutting tools most, invariably turn to Simonds—first, for saw engineering service and for general saw information and, finally, for the saws themselves. All Simonds saws are made from steel produced in Simonds plants from an exclusive formula. Bring *YOUR* saw problems to Cutting Tool Headquarters.



Simonds produces solid or inserted tooth metal cutting saws, slitting and slotting saws—made with any standard style tooth to fit any machine.



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

close to the center of a depression by his barometer. But unfortunately this barometer serves also as altimeter and may read low, not only because of the presence of the center of a barometric depression, but also because the ship is at a considerable altitude. To avoid this confusion, the pilot must know his true height above the surface. There is at present no known method by which he can gage this true height above sea-level. Some instrument or method to overcome this technical difficulty is urgently needed.

Neither clouds nor fog are serious inconveniences in modern navigation, when directional wireless and artificial gyroscopic horizons assist the pilot. Nor does the stability of the ship give much trouble when the ground or sea can not be seen. It is practically impossible to land a ship in foggy weather, but ocean liners are just as much bothered by fog when entering a busy harbor, and it is possible that a solution may be found, even under these conditions, by the use of the powerful searchlights and landing-lights now so successfully employed by the night air-mail service.

There need be no hesitation in saying, in conclusion, that whatever difficulties may have to be surmounted in the operation of the dirigible, whatever improvements may yet come, strength in the air and at the mast, control in flight and on landing, whether in good or bad weather, are already definitely achieved.

MAKING THE AUTOMOBILE SAFE FOR EVERYBODY

AUTOMOBILES have been responsible for so many deaths and accidents that the average citizen, it is admitted, may begin to feel that the modern high-powered car is something in the nature of a Juggernaut. One moral of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, recently held at Washington, seems to have been that this idea must be discarded, and the burden of the problem put somewhere else. Electricity can hardly be called a Juggernaut, it is pointed out by way of comparison, and yet electricity, if allowed to circulate around freely without proper consideration for its own nature as well as for the human nature handling it, would be far more deadly than the automobile. The fact is, reports William Ullman in the Washington *Star*, as the Washington Conference ends:

> The opinion prevails that the automobile itself has been a wrongly judged problem, and that the real problem in street and highway safety lies in educating the man who stands to benefit by the automobile.
>
> Particular exception is taken to pen and word-pictures which reveal the motor car as a death-dealing monster, on grounds that the real death-dealing monster is our national ignorance of traffic and highway safety.
>
> The remedy for the true problem, reports would indicate, is the same for the pedestrian—motor-car operator as for the pedestrian—education. So far as the automobilist is

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Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It has all the healing properties of the old-fashioned mustard plaster but none of the unpleasant features.

Musterole is not messy to apply and does not blister.

At the first sneeze or sniffle take the little white jar of Musterole from the bathroom shelf and rub the ointment *gently* over the congested spot.

With a tingling warmth it penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

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Best for Baby
Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold everywhere. Samples free of Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass.

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holds False Teeth tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing *just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth.* A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Postpaid 60cts; 2 boxes $1.00. (Send $1 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not *more* than satisfied, *all* your money back.

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concerned, the suggestion is made that he be helped to use his car safely.

The more opinions were exprest and the more reports were read into the conference the more it became evident that ignorance in street and highway safety is not confined to foolish drivers and jaywalkers, but to our system of licensing, our attitude toward law and order, and our appalling lack of cooperation. The safety conference itself represented a determined effort to eliminate the last-mentioned, and it is believed that with this obstacle partly out of the way it should not be long before a number of workable plans will be developed.

Motor traffic is not being properly used, to boil a thousand opinions down to a few words. Here is a valuable, yet a dangerous, thing that has become a national danger and a public menace just because the American people have failed to make a concerted effort to learn how to use it properly.

"Are all the wonderful inventions for instant communication and quick transportation to be defeated by the fact that we can not use them safely because we will not use them properly?" Secretary Hoover demanded of those who worked with him in the development of the conference. Here is the problem in a nutshell.

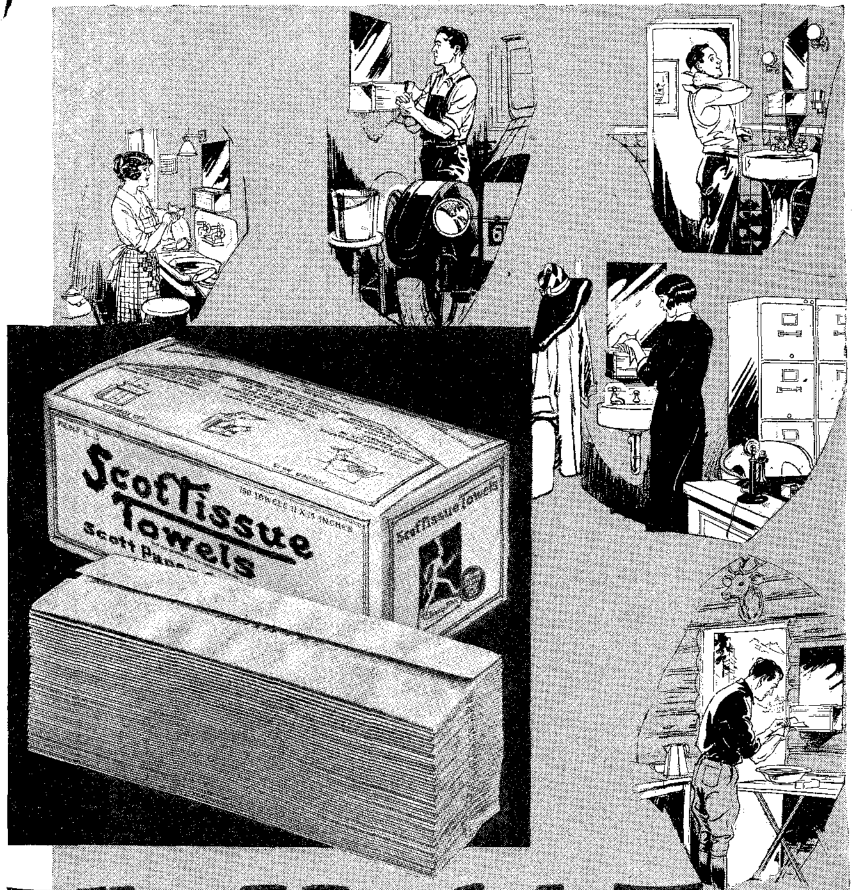
The thing has progressed to a point where even the automobile manufacturers themselves have reached the conclusion that it is to their own interests, as well as to the interests of the country as a whole, to discourage the use of cars by those who will not cooperate in the interests of the traffic safety at all. The impounding law advocated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, while severely criticized, at least must be construed as complete proof that the American car manufacturers see the national problem in the broad way it must be viewed and are not actuated by selfish motives.

Licensing systems are being vigorously attacked, and in this automobile departments of the various States are held accountable for much of the death and injury that are resulting from misuse of automobiles and of the privileges of traffic. Examinations of drivers are the exception rather than the rule and, even where conducted, are generally criticized as superficial. It is estimated that a very alarming percentage of persons now driving cars are not only ignorant of the fundamentals of car operation, but are not mentally endowed to the extent that they learn as they blunder.

This is an alarming situation, declares the writer, and one that calls for immediate action. It is noteworthy that:

> Forty-two State Legislatures will be in session during 1925, and it is expected that many of the ideas formulated and agreed upon at the safety conference will be offered for adoption by the States before the new year is out. If the automobile manufacturers have reached a point where they are willing to sacrifice certain sales in order to render the automobile more useful to the nation as a whole, and without inflicting a toll of destruction, it is certain that the motor-vehicle departments must clamp down the lid on promiscuous licensing of unworthy persons, regardless of whether this entails sacrifice of State funds or highway building.
>
> Reference is being made to the vast difference between the attitudes of the general public toward its motoring and its

for Kitchen Bathroom Automobile Office Factory



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24.6 cents per carton when bought by the case (25 cartons—3750 towels). Price per case $6.15 F. O. B. Factory. Weight 60 lbs. Even lower prices on orders of 5, 10 and 25 cases.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us your order.

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In the home, office, factory, garage—wherever there is need for clean safe towels that really dry—ScotTissue Towels do just that because of their soft, white, Thirsty Fibres.

Children in the home make ScotTissue Towels invaluable to Mother. Drying little hands and faces, picking up spilled liquids, as bibs and napkins and many other uses that Mother only knows. A generous sample of 25 towels will be sent prepaid for 10c, stamps or coin.

ScotTissue Towels
Solves your towel problem

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The pipe-tobacco case is closed for Mr. G. E. M.

An open mind is all very well—up to a certain point. But there comes a time when a man tires of experimenting with tobaccos. Particularly, it seems, if he has once known the pipe satisfaction of "good old Edgeworth."

So G. E. M., as he writes, has reached the stage where he is willing to let others do the experimenting while he sticks to his tried and true favorite.

Here is his deposition:

Larus & Brother Co.,
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Gentlemen:

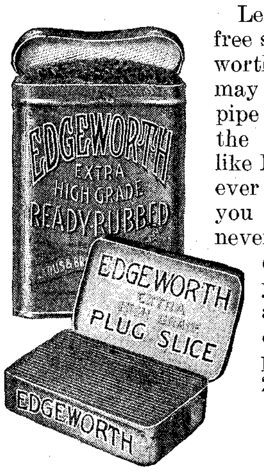
After reading some of the letters in the different magazines, written by Edgeworth boosters, I have decided to sing a few words of praise for Edgeworth also.

I find it to be the only tobacco giving me complete satisfaction. It certainly is a pleasure to smoke a tobacco with a pleasant taste, which at the same time does not bite the tongue. I have tried many brands of tobacco recommended by friends, but have only been able to enjoy one tobacco thoroughly, Edgeworth. Now, I take tips on good tobaccos from no one, as I am satisfied in my own mind that there is no better tobacco sold than Edgeworth.

Please put me down as an Edgeworth booster. It's a smoke fit for a king.

Yours sincerely,
G. E. M.,
Los Angeles, California.

Which proves again that tobacco taste is an individual matter. Two friends may agree on the merits of a book, a play, or almost anything—and at the same time be as far apart as the north and the south poles on their opinions of a tobacco.



Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality. Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 21 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

use of electricity. Electric current is perhaps the greatest danger that has ever been introduced to the public for household use, yet through proper education of the public in its use, electricity has become a public servant to be admired rather than feared. Much progress in this direction is due to the activities of the fire insurance companies and the Society for Electrical Development.

Lack of cooperation in the work of making the automobile useful—safely useful—is the real problem before the conference. Every motorist can do his share toward its solution by recognizing his rôle in the problem and by urging a clearer conception of the whole matter in the minds of those who fail to realize that the automobile, and modern traffic, like fire, can be a menace or a blessing, just as we choose to make it.

HOW DENMARK DEALS WITH DRUNKEN DRIVERS

THE police in Copenhagen have adopted the plan of submitting cases of alleged drunkenness in motor drivers to examination by a medical specialist. This gentleman, Dr. J. Fog of the University of Copenhagen, states, as reported in *The British Medical Journal* (London), that from June, 1922, to June, 1924, he examined 200 cases of alleged drunkenness in motor drivers whose conduct had brought them within the purview of the police. We read:

> These 200 cases were classified according as they were drunk (43), slightly under the influence of alcohol (121), or sober (36). Some of the 36 may well have taken sufficient alcohol to disturb their balance and judgment, but it was considered advisable in borderland cases not to venture on a verdict likely to be upset in the event of an appeal. Only three of the drivers were under the age of 20, and only six were over 50; sixty-five drivers were classed as "private persons," the remainder being professionals. Analysis of the cases brought out the interesting fact that the frequency with which Copenhagen motor drivers fall into the hands of the police on the suspicion of drunkenness varies greatly from hour to hour. It might have been thought that as most motoring is done in daylight most of the arrests would occur between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.; but only 71 of the men whom Dr. Fog examined came before him during these twelve hours. Among the night hours, the two-hour period, 12 to 2 A. M., was the one most crowded with medical examinations, 42 (or 31 per cent. of the total) being made at this time. At first about forty-five minutes were required for each examination, but with practise Dr. Fog has found it seldom necessary to spend more than half an hour on each case. His original plan was to conduct a tête-à-tête examination-interview with the alleged drunken driver, who, he thought, would be less embarrassed by a dialog conducted in strict privacy than by one to which a third party was witness. But largely with a view to the possibility of appeals, Dr. Fog has found it wiser to have a third person present in the room—tho in plain clothes rather than in uniform.

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DOING WITHOUT A BRAIN

BRAINS are good things to have, especially when thought is required; but thought is not necessary for many of our actions, and the brain takes no part in these. They are reflexes of a lower order, and the nerve-currents that control them do not pass through the brain. In others—for instance, the complicated motions involved in walking—some parts of the brain are necessary, but not its higher centers. One of the surprizes that come early to almost every intelligent student of physiology, says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), is the extent to which seemingly good muscular performance can go on without the participation of the brain and its appendages. He goes on:

> Decerebrate [brainless] frogs are capable of well coordinated movements that often indicate a remarkable complexity of interdependent activities and sequences. Our appreciation of such reactions is, if anything, enhanced by the newer knowledge of what the normal movement of a limb really involves. There is not merely flexion due to the active contraction of a muscle attached to a bone. Skeletal muscles are generally organized into opposing groups. The contraction of one of these involves the relaxation or inhibition of its opponent; otherwise there might be much futile competition of antagonistic muscles, such as those that respectively open and close the hand or flex and extend an arm. This adjustment is the principle of "reciprocal innervation," whereby, when any muscles are thrown into contraction through the agency of the central nervous system, their opponent contractile structures are simultaneously inhibited.
>
> The brain is not required for the rhythmic sequence of flexion and extension that constitutes the "reflex step." Reflex stepping can be elicited in decerebrate animals when suitable stimuli are applied to the limbs and feet; and it is well known that the nervous mechanism in the lumbar and sacral regions of the cord is in itself sufficient to produce the rhythm of stepping. Locomotion, the transition of the entire body from place to place in walking or running, involves a far more complex series of movements in which there is an ordered sequence of events—a coordinated movement of progression. According to elaborate investigations of Laughton at the Medical School at London, Ontario, these phenomena can no longer be obtained in the absence of the cerebral structures. The nervous mechanism that functions in making possible the coordinated movements of progression is so arranged, in the cat and dog, that some cerebral mechanism is necessary for the guidance and control of progression, altho the cerebral hemispheres are not of primary importance. Laughton pictures the act of progression as highly coordinated, the complex movements depending for their execution on the integrated action of the many nerve centers at different levels. Progression is the result of a sequence of events performed in part consciously and in part unconsciously. Any interruption of this normal march of events results in changes in the coordinated

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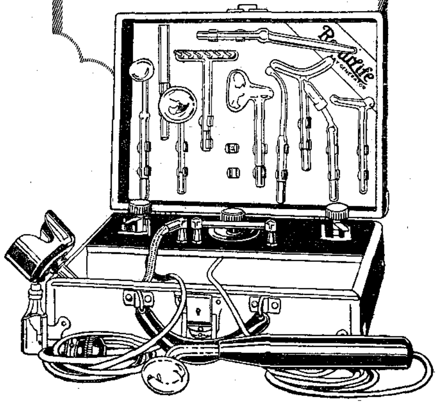
United Appliance Company, Jackson, Mich. and eight other cities
Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, O.
Public Service Electric Co., Oak Park and Evanston, Ill.

and many others



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

movements and, if the interruption is sufficiently great, the movements are eliminated. The harmonious action of the nervous system depends on the integrated action of all its parts. During its normal functioning, some impulses are inhibited, while the passage of others is facilitated.

It may seem to some persons that, by the development of our knowledge of the function of the lower centers, little is being left for the higher brain structures to do. After all, the body is not merely a reflex mechanism wherein nervous stimulation and muscular response are the outstanding features. However admirable a brainless mechanism may be in the perfection of its remarkable reactions, it still lacks the power to profit by experience. The ability to learn and acquire new reactions is what makes the cerebrum dominant in the nervous system. Stiles has said that to remove the cerebrum is to rob the individual of what it has acquired in living its own life. What remains is the common heritage of the race.

LISTENING TO THE MUSCLES

USING radio apparatus, with the human body instead of an antenna, a German physiologist, Dr. Lilienstein, has succeeded in hearing the action of the muscles. Altho it is many years since Galvani, the early Italian experimenter, showed that the electric current caused contraction in frogs' muscles, the precise mode of action of the electric processes in living men, in animals and in the tissue of plants has not been settled. With every new step in the direction of progress the methods of research and the line of investigation have changed. In an article contributed to *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), Dr. Lilienstein describes his researches as follows. Our quotations are from a translation made for *The Experimenter* (New York).

To-day we regard as the field of these electric processes the fluids of the body with the substances in solution therein. Currents are developed in special strength through the action of the muscles, glands, nerves, etc., and are therefore called "action currents." The currents from the heart and the muscles in action have been especially the subject of scientific investigation.

In every muscular contraction and movement there occurs a change in potential which can be transmitted by a conductor and indicated by a galvanometer. In the electric organs of the electric eel these currents are also evident.

These investigations, which, from the surgical standpoint are of great importance, hitherto have been carried out by a large, expensive and extraordinarily sensitive instrument, the suspension galvanometer.

With the extensive introduction and the frequent use of the audion or vacuum tube, and the loud talker, which has been brought about in the last few years as radio has been so extensively taken up, it seemed very natural to use the appliances for the recognition of bio-electric currents. So I made the very simple experiment of "hooking up" a human body at a broadcasting station in place of the antenna. A soldier dipt both hands and the lower arm in two separated wash-basins filled with salt water.

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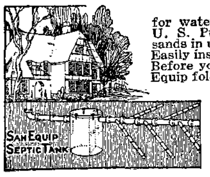

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To these basins I led the wires that originally served as leads to the antenna and for earth connections.

I at once heard the expected rhythmic tone developed from the heart action current. Also the accompanying hum of the muscles could be heard as I made the soldier clench his fist while under the salt water.

For further investigation I put together an apparatus, which will be clear to every one who knows wireless telegraphy.

The electric potential or current due to human, animal or plant organism is to be changed into audible tones with unchanged pitch, but with rising and falling strength of sound. This is attained by subjecting the current to a quick-acting circuit-breaker, for instance a "tikker," and leading it to a telephone. Between the telephone and the circuit-breaker, which is a rotating toothed wheel with a wire contact resting upon it, there can be connected a vacuum tube as sound amplifier.

While, for instance, the simple variation in the heart action current can not make itself heard in a telephone, because this variation has a frequency of only 70 or 80 a minute, by connecting the circuit-breakers a definite tone of 300 to 500 periods of vibration per second is clearly audible.

Since movements of ions and electric manifestations occur not only in heart and muscle action but also in the network of nerves, in the operations of the glands, and in all functions of life, such as sleeping, breathing and digestion, the field of investigation is enormous. Man may not only hear the more important processes of life in human and animal organisms, but also may hear the "grass grow."

WAS COOLIDGE ELECTED BY RADIO?

RADIO went Republican in the Presidential election, in the opinion of many political observers, according to *Radio Press Service* (New York). That is, broadcasting won more votes for the G. O. P. than it did for the Democrats. First of all, we are told, the nominating conventions of the two parties, both of whose proceedings were broadcast throughout the country, were markedly different. Listeners-in on the doings at Cleveland heard dignified, smoothly moving sessions—all concluded in two or three days—and even tho there were keen rivalries as to certain planks in the platform and over the nominee for second place on the ticket, bitterness was lacking, harmony prevailed. When the sessions ended the party fell in solidly behind the ticket and the platform. All but the La Follette crowd, and they weren't at Cleveland. On the contrary:

> At Madison Square Garden, in New York, there was from the outset a regular Donnybrook fair among the favorite sons. Rivalries of candidates became bitter at an early stage; but, far worse, the dissension over platforms as well as candidates was more acrimonious than at any national convention in the history of American politics. Religious bigotry and sectional intolerance showed their ugly heads and raised their strident voices. These voices were carried to the farthest corners of the U. S. A., and the radio fans listening in grew disgusted. Literally thousands of voters who never had attended a national nominating convention and who had looked forward eagerly to hearing, if not seeing,

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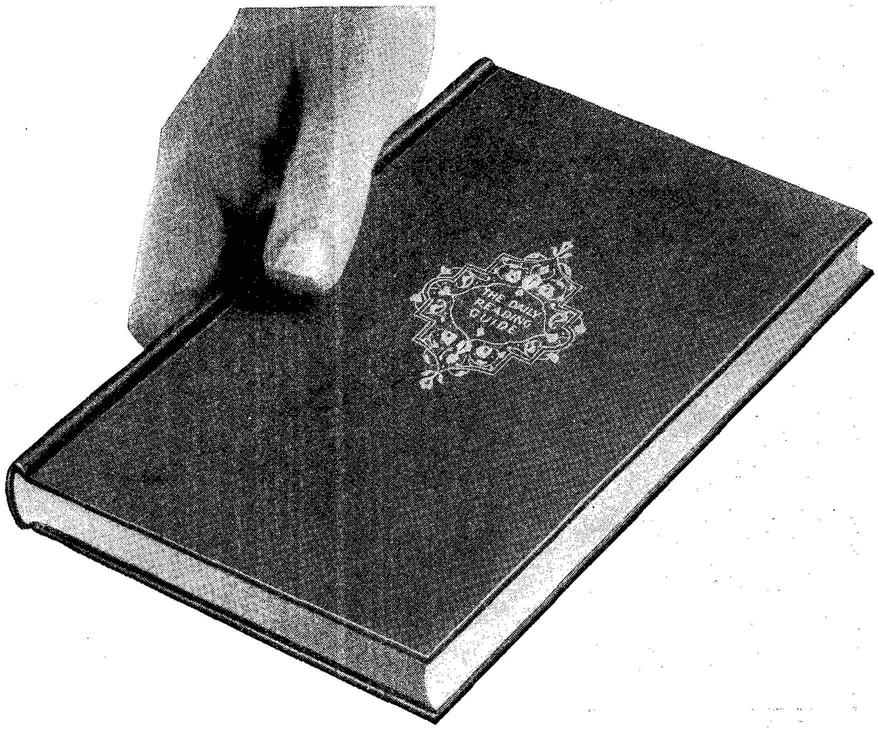

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This variety was so arranged that the select ons fall upon anniversary dates. Thus on July 14 much of the reading is about the Fall of the Bastille. Or, on February 12, we have Lincoln's whimsical and little known autobiographical sketch. Each day is full of such timely interest.

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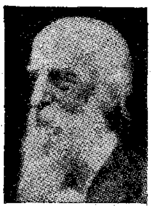

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how the wheels go round, soon got an earful. A fan who built himself a four-tube set and christened it by listening in at the New York convention tired after a few weeks of hearing: "For what purpose does the gentleman arise?" and "24 votes for Underwood." He was strong for his new radio, but he tuned out on the convention and left Alabama, the candidates and the Klan flat, and tuned in on something more interesting. He retained, however, his impressions of the boresome and bungled convention.

Finally, along in midsummer, he read in the papers that a candidate had actually been nominated on the umpty-umpth ballot—a fine, dignified, upstanding gentleman who had kept aloof from the squabbles and the deadlock. And when he had an opportunity to hear Mr. Davis at the notification ceremonies and in his opening campaign addresses he tuned in again to hear and judge for himself what manner of man the Democrats had named. But Mr. Davis, thoroughbred that he was, didn't "get" them. He lacked that new resource which the 1924 model public man needs to win popular approval and votes—he lacked a "radio voice" and "radio personality." His voice sounded gray and colorless and lacked conviction; his personality, unfortunately, was not the kind that got through the microphone and the air and gript people.

Then along came Coolidge—"Silent Cal" they called him. But "Silent Cal" had the magic quality of voice and personality that got him across over the radio from the outset. His clear, natural, well-modulated voice was easily heard and every word understood. It carried a suggestion of restraint and rang with conviction and common sense; to the average citizen listening to him over the radio it mirrored accurately the man behind the voice.

Both candidates used the radio extensively throughout the campaign, and for the President, especially, the radio was a great boon because it permitted him to conduct his campaign with a minimum of interference with his exacting official duties.

The candidates for second place on both tickets likewise used the radio for their principal addresses, and here again the advantage was with the Republicans, for Mr. Dawes broadcasted with far better effect than Mr. Bryan.

When the last note of oratory had died away and the fans tuned in election night to pick the returns out of the air—the first time they had ever done so on any large scale in a Presidential election—they soon learned that the broadcast favorites were overwhelming winners.

Of course, other factors, large and small, entered into the result, but after all, the average voter votes for a candidate as a man and as a human being as well as the exponent of a particular platform and set of policies, and for the thousands of voters who could not hope to see and hear the candidate face to face the radio had given them not only his views on public questions, but an insight into his personality and individuality, and made it possible to judge "what was in him."

Radio in politics has come to stay, and both the candidates and the political managers of the future will take into account the five or six million men and women who have built or bought radio sets—and the great majority of them have exemplified

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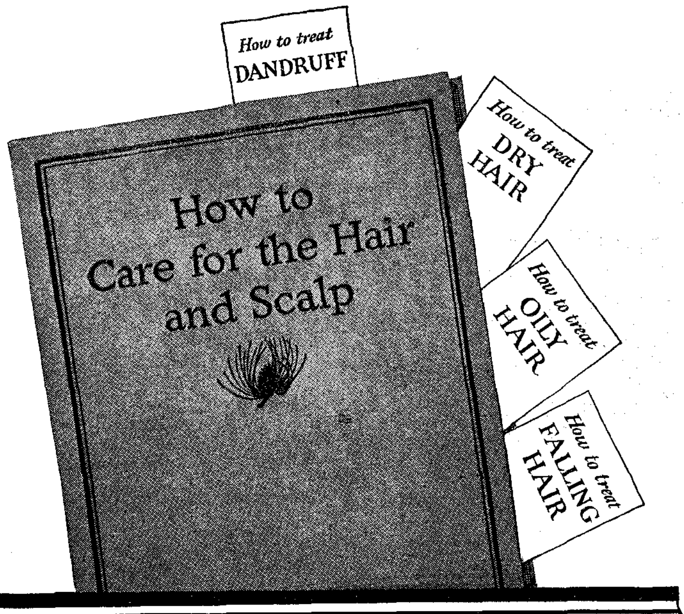
STARS SIX BILLION BILLION MILES AWAY

SPIRAL nebulæ in the sky are universes consisting of uncountable hosts of stars, at distances so inconceivably great from our own starry system that it takes light, traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, over a million years to reach the earth. The astronomer who has just completed this dizzying discovery is Dr. Edwin Hubble, of the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, according to the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington) we read:

> Nebulæ are the hazy areas of light common in the Milky Way, which may be seen also as isolated patches elsewhere in the sky. Some have a curious spiral outline, appearing in the telescope like vast Fourth-of-July pinwheels.
>
> The question of their nature is one of the most interesting problems of astronomy and has led to a marked divergence of opinion. Some astronomers have believed that they are not enormous distances from the earth and constitute independent stellar systems or "island universes," while others consider them as objects within our own stellar universe at distances comparable with those of our fainter stars. The number of spiral nebulæ is very great, amounting to hundreds of thousands, and their apparent sizes range from small objects to the great nebula in Andromeda, which extends across an angle of some 3 degrees in the heavens, about six times the diameter of the full moon.
>
> The investigations of Dr. Hubble were made photographically with the 60-inch and 100-inch reflectors of the Mount Wilson Observatory. The resolving power of these instruments breaks up the outer portions of the nebulæ into swarms of stars which may be studied individually and compared with those in our own system. From an investigation of the photographs, thirty-six variable stars were discovered in the two spirals, Andromeda and No. 33 of Messier's great catalog of nebulæ.
>
> The results are striking in their confirmation of the view that these spiral nebulæ are distant stellar systems. They are about ten times as far away as the Small Magellanic Cloud, or at a distance of the order of 1,000,000 light-years. This means that light traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second has required 1,000,000 years to reach us from these nebulæ, and that we are observing them by light which left them in the Pliocene age upon the earth.
>
> "Altho these nebulæ are the most distant objects for which we have reliable data, it seems probable that many of the smaller spiral nebulæ are still more remote and appear smaller on this account. The portion of the universe within the range of our investigation consists of vast numbers of stellar galaxies scattered about through nearly empty space and separated from one another by distances of inconceivable magnitude."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OUR BIGGEST BANK TO BE STILL BIGGER

NOT satisfied with being the largest bank in the United States, the National City Bank of New York is broadening its financial structure to meet prospective demands for greater activity. For several years, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, the National City Bank "has outranked all competitors from the standpoint of deposits and aggregate resources as well as from that of capital and surplus." Now, "its capital will be increased presently to $50,000,000, which will be 100 per cent. greater than that of any other national bank or trust company in the United States, so far as the records show, and the extra money obtained from the sale of the new stock will be applied to increasing its surplus to a like figure and to increasing the capital and surplus of its investment banking subsidiary, the National City Company." The present capital and surplus of the bank and the National City Company will be increased as follows, says the New York *Times:*

> National City Bank capital will be increased $10,000,000 from its present $40,000,000 to $50,000,000; the bank's surplus will be increased $5,000,000 from its present $45,000,000, to $50,000,000; the National City Company capital will be increased $2,500,000 from its present $10,000,000 to $12,500,000, and the company's surplus will be increased $2,500,000 from $10,000,000 to $12,500,000.

To stockholders the price of each of the new shares will be $200, as compared with the current market price for National City Bank stock of around $460 per share, on the basis of one share of additional stock for every four shares owned by the stockholder. In this way $20,000,000 in all will be acquired. The bank now pays dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and the New York *Herald Tribune* understands that the present rate will be maintained on the larger capitalization. The growth of the bank is indicated by the following table in *The Herald Tribune*, showing the development since 1891:

	Capital	*Surplus and undiv. profits.*	*Deposits.*
1891	—$1,000,000	*$1,000,000	$17,600,000
1901	—10,000,000	6,600,000	160,000,000
1911	—25,000,000	26,600,000	203,000,000
1921	—40,000,000	61,000,000	649,000,000
1924	—40,000,000	54,824,000	839,119,577

*Surplus alone.

A few days after the announcement of the increase of the National City Bank's capitalization, the New York newspapers were told by officials of the bank that 100,000 shares of stock would be sold to the bank's employees at the bargain price of $275 per share as compared with a market price of $410 after allowance for the increase in capitalization. This would give the subscribing employees a paper profit of $135 per share. The plan involved instalment payments ranging from $5.73 a month per share upward, depending on the salary of the individual.

WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES NOT FAILING

DESPITE the move from farms to cities, and the increase of population which has in times past worried economists who feared that some time there would not be enough food produced to feed the inhabitants of the earth, world food production seems to be keeping up with the increase of population. Figures compiled by *The Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York show that in 1923 about 13 per cent. more food was produced than in 1913. *The World Almanac* estimates a world population of 1,623,300,000 in 1913 and 1,748,000,000 in 1924. This is an increase of about 7⅔ per cent., so that the increase of food supplies would seem to be nearly twice as great as that of population. And what adds to the cheerfulness of the situation is the fact that the facilities for transporting food between the producing and consuming areas are improving. It is noted that "world railways have increased from approximately 700,000 miles in 1913 to 750,000 at the present time; the world's shipping, including sail, steam and motor vessels, has increased from approximately 40,000,000 tons in 1913 to over 60,000,000 in 1923." *The Trade Record's* compilation includes wheat, rye, corn, potatoes, oats and rice, and these foodstuffs show a production of about 20,000,000,000 bushels against 17,000,000,000 in 1913. These figures do not include Russia, nor do the other figures which follow. With this exception the growth in the world's food supply in the last decade is summarized as follows:

> Wheat production advanced from 3,169,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 3,692,000,000 in 1923; corn from 3,540,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 4,202,000,000 in 1923; oats from 3,470,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 4,143,000,000 in 1923; potatoes 4,397,000,000 bushels in 1913 and 3,949,000,000 in 1923; rye advanced from 881,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 1,432,000,000; and rice from 110,000,000,000 pounds in 1912-13 to 131,000,000,000 in 1923. Sugar, also recognized as an important food requirement, advanced, according to the official figures of the Department of Agriculture, from a world total of 18,784,000 short tons in the crop year 1912-13 to 21,175,155 in the crop year 1923-24. Equally important are the Department of Agriculture figures of the number of food animals in the world, which put the number of cattle in the latest available year at 579,927,000 against a "pre-war" total of 536,823,000, tho its figures of swine and sheep show a slight reduction in the corresponding period.

"THE LIFE INSURANCE YARDSTICK"

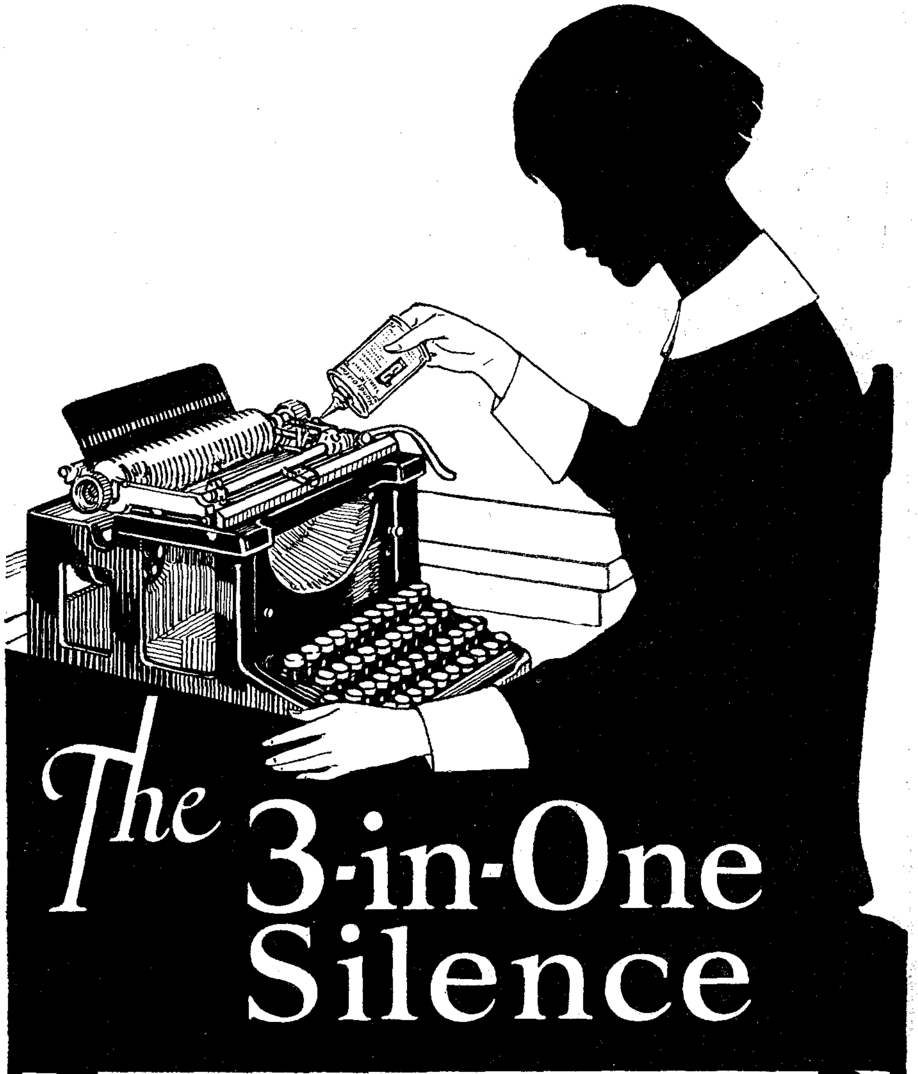
ENOUGH, apparently, isn't always enough, and the people in the life insurance business, while reasonably satisfied with the amount of insurance that is being taken out, are coming to the conclusion that "unless the policy-holder gets the kind of policy, the kind of settlement, and as nearly as possible the amount of insurance his beneficiaries would require, he has not been given a sufficient life insurance. As a life insurance official, Mr. John Alford Stevenson, continues in *The Nation's Business:*

> One man may be chiefly interested in creating an estate for his children; another in the income he can provide for his wife; a third in protecting his business so that his family's income may come from that source; and a fourth in laying aside funds to pay off a mortgage, or for the children's education, or for a special bequest. Also, a man may want to provide an absolutely certain income for his own old age.

Thus there comes about the use of what is called "the life insurance yardstick"—that is, the measurement of the amount and type of insurance by the particular needs it is to meet. This, in some instances, will not mean that a man must carry more insurance, or it may not even mean that he will have to rearrange his insurance. But it does mean that the life-insurance agents will not be satisfied that the person insured is carrying enough insurance until they know exactly what his existing policies will do for his family after he is dead. Now it might be, for example, that "a man who is paying for $50,000 worth of insurance may consider that he has adequately protected his family." But before he can persuade the up-to-date life-insurance agent of this fact, he must figure out exactly how this money will meet the family's needs. So, we are told, a life-insurance expert makes a digest of the policies held, and suggests this arrangement of insurance:

Amount of policy	*Purpose*	*Beneficiary*	*Settlement*
$1,000	To pay current bills	Wife	Single Sum
2,000	Inheritance taxes and administration expenses	Wife	Single Sum
2,000	To cover mortgage	Wife	Single Sum
5,000	To cover mortgage	Wife	Single Sum
5,000	Son's college education	Son, Wife as Trustee	8 Semi-annual instalments
5,000	Daughter's college education	Daughter, Wife as Trustee	8 Semi-annual instalments
30,000	Family income	Wife	Life income to wife, principal held intact for children.

Now the insured has before him the "life-insurance yardstick." He knows what the family's needs have been in the past, to what income and what style of living they are accustomed. If the sums



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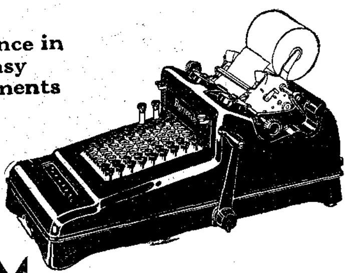

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

above set down will keep them properly after meeting the other demands mentioned, the insured person may be satisfied that $50,000 is enough, but if he sees that the family will be cramped he will realize that his $50,000 was not enough and that he needs additional insurance. At least such seems to be the gist of Mr. Stevenson's argument.

WHY INDIA SWALLOWS THE WORLD'S GOLD AND SILVER

ONE of the strangest of the many curious problems presented by India "is her perpetual accumulation of the precious metals," we read in *The Outlook.* At this very time, "while gold and silver have been flowing in upon us in an embarrassing stream, India is the only country to divert a part of that stream, and also import gold and silver directly from us in considerable quantity. Recently India drew from us $1,760,000, in a single gold shipment, and last year she took 36.7 million fine ounces of silver, double the amount forwarded from the United States during the previous year." Now the serious part of this, we are told, is the fact that probably "none of the gold and silver we send to India will return." The same thing is true of gold taken by India from other nations, both at the present time and for centuries past. "India has always been a world harvester and hoarder of the precious metals." What accounts for this accumulation of gold and silver in a country "so poor that education can be given only to the few, while a great number exist on the border of starvation?" Here is the explanation, as it appears to the writer in *The Outlook:*

> India has always been able to export a surplus of valuable raw materials, and until recently world-famous hand-made textiles. But, owing largely to the hot climate, hitherto her needs from foreign markets have been almost nil. Hence a trade balance in her favor payable in the precious metals. Accumulation of this incoming wealth went on for the reason that, except for the upbuilding of costly palaces, temples, and tombs, development of the country remained in abeyance. The furious hand of repeated conquerors, internal wars, religious prejudices, caste restrictions, have each operated to restrict progress. Indian capital, then, with little encouragement to work freely, presumably took the natural course of seeking hiding-places or being beaten up into personal ornaments as preferred security. Recent accumulation of this idle wealth is shown by figures which report that, while in 1906 the hoarded wealth of India stood at $1,800,000,000, to-day it is computed at $2,500,000,000, an increase of $700,000,000 in seventeen years. [Incidentally, it has also been stated that there are 1,263,000 goldsmiths in India working day and night in reducing her capital to uselessness.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 23.—Premier Kato of Japan says, "Japan is keenly appreciative of the earnestness displayed by President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes in denouncing efforts of naval propagandists to embroil Japan and America."

The Irish Free State Government notifies the League of Nations that it dissents entirely from the view of Great Britain denying Ireland's right to register the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which established the Free State Government.

December 24.—The twenty-third jubilee year in the history of the Roman Catholic Church is proclaimed from the Vatican by Pope Pius XI.

Eight persons are killed in what is said to be the worst accident in the history of British civil aviation when the Imperial Airways express airplane *DH-34*, bound for Paris, crashes to the ground and is burned near Croydon.

The new provisional Chinese Government at Peking announces its intention of respecting all existing treaties.

Gregory S. Zinovieff, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third International, tells the Reds that their "campaign against God and religion must be carried out only in a pedagogic way, not by violence or force."

December 25.—The German Government denies that the Allied Military Control Commission has discovered any munitions camp in Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

Ahmed Zogu's rebel troops have occupied Tirana, capital of Albania, and control Central Albania and the principal lines of communication, according to a dispatch from Belgrade.

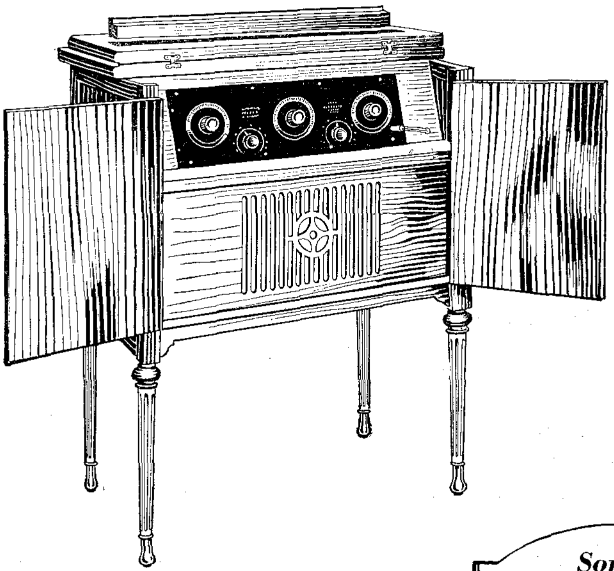
December 26.—The Allied Military Control Commission has discovered a secret hoard of machine-gun parts in a factory supposed to be making sewing-machines, near Karlsruhedorf, Germany, it is announced in Paris. This is said to be the climax in a series of revelations that Germany is arming secretly.

Bishop Fan Noli, Premier of Albania, transfers the capital from Tirana, which had been captured by the rebels, to Scutari.

December 27.—The Conference of Ambassadors, representing the British, French, Japanese, Italian and Belgian Governments, ratifies the decision of the French and British Cabinets not to evacuate the Cologne area on January 10, on the ground that Germany has not fulfilled the disarmament provided for in the Versailles Treaty.

Premier Fan Noli, with his ministry and general staff, have reached Brindisi, Italy, after being driven out of the country by Ahmed Zogu, rebel leader, according to a dispatch from Brindisi.

In the "balance sheet of France" presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister, M. Clementel, no reference is made to the debt owing to America, an accompanying memorandum saying that an examination of the interallied debts has not yet been undertaken seriously because of the lack of accord among the Allies on ways and means for the payment of reparations by Germany, but adding that France does not



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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

intend to repudiate any contracts she has made.

December 29.—Manuel C. Tellez, for the last several years Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is appointed Ambassador to the United States.

DOMESTIC

December 23.—President Coolidge, says an Associated Press dispatch, polled more votes in the November election than his two principal competitors combined, and had a popular plurality of 7,339,827—the largest ever given a Presidential candidate. Complete official returns show the vote for Mr. Coolidge was 15,718,789, compared with 8,378,962 for John W. Davis, and 4,822,319 for Robert M. La Follette.

December 24.—Thirty-three persons are burned to death when a lighted Christmas tree is upset at a village entertainment at Hobart, Oklahoma.

Six persons are killed and many injured when a dam at Saltville, Virginia, gives way.

December 27.—Of the 11,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company who walked out on an unauthorized strike more than a month ago, 1,300 vote to return to work.

"Ultra microbes," which prey on disease bacteria, have been isolated by Dr. Robert C. Green at the University of Minnesota, it is announced.

December 28.—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation award of $25,000 and a bronze medal is formally presented to Viscount Cecil of Chelwood at a dinner in New York.

December 29.—France's debt to the United States must be paid if international credit is to be maintained, says a semi-official statement issued in Washington, while Senator David A. Reed protests against France's "inaction" in the matter.

The Board of Trustees of Trinity College, North Carolina, decides to change the name to Duke University in order to meet the terms of the $40,000,000-trust fund established by James B. Duke.

A Solemn Thought.—Five-year-old Humphrey was standing in the kitchen with his eyes upon a dish of cakes when his mother came in and found him.

"What are you doing there, Humphrey?" said she.

"I was just thinking, mother," replied the youngster.

"Thinking? Well, of what were you thinking? I hope you haven't touched those cakes?"

"That's what I was thinking about," came the ready answer. "I was wondering whether the cakes were good enough to be whipt for."—*Dayton Journal.*

Sphinxes.—"They are now referring to you as a political sphinx."

"Which kind," inquired Senator Sorghum, apprehensively; "one of those that is expected to know the answer to a riddle, or just a landmark with a broken nose, neglected among the sands of time?"—*Washington Star.*

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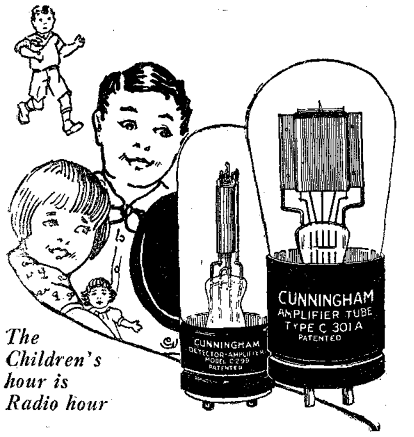
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

adequate, enough, sufficient.—"T. E.", Atlantic City, N. J.—The FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* tells us that that which is *adequate* is equal to that which is required and suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient, as an *adequate* supply of food.

Dr. Fernald, who wrote the synonyms for this work, says, "*Adequate* and *sufficient* signify equal to some given occasion or work, as a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease."

The dictionary defines *enough* as: "Adequate for the demand or need, or to satisfy or meet desire, expectation, or requirement, as there is time *enough* and to spare."

Under *enough* Dr. Fernald says: "*Enough* is relative, signifying a supply equal to a given demand," and adds: "*Sufficient* is an equivalent of *enough* with no perceptible difference of meaning but only of usage, *enough* being the more blunt and homely and forcible, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* more frequently follows."

Both these words connote quantity with this difference, that *enough* relates to the quantity one wishes to have, while *sufficient* relates to the quantity one really needs. Avaricious men never have *enough;* the prodigal never has *sufficient.*

We say we have *enough* when we wish for no more, and *sufficient* when we have just what is necessary. *Enough* denotes a much greater quantity than the word *sufficient* when it is applied to things that may be assumed. Of a small revenue or income we may say that it is *sufficient,* yet at the same time it may be barely *enough.* While *enough* is general and comprehensive, *sufficient* is limited and particular.

"C. E.," Ashland, Va.—"In a series of resolutions, is it correct to use: Resolved First, Resolved Second, Resolved Third, or should the following forms be used: Resolved First, Resolved Secondly, Resolved Thirdly?"

In a set of resolutions it is not necessary to repeat the word "Resolved" after it has been used once: Each should begin a separate paragraph and be followed by a colon. The adverbs *first, secondly*, and *thirdly* should be used, and not the adjectives *first, second*, and *third.*

Consult FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* under *firstly* (page 929, in column 3): "*First*, being itself an adverb, does not need the *-ly* that is frequently added. In an enumeration say *first, secondly, thirdly*, etc., rather than *firstly*, etc."

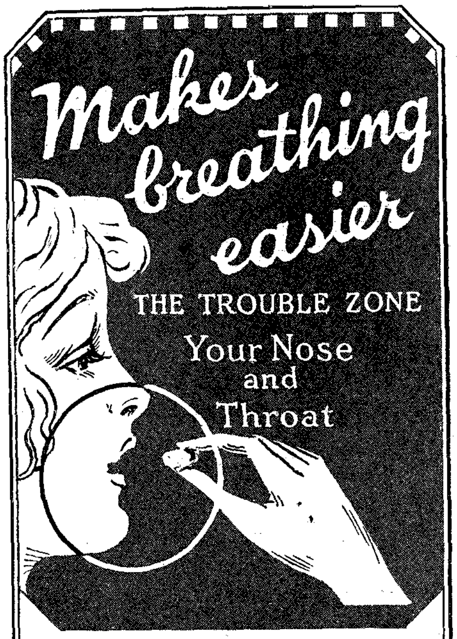
British Empire, etc.—"J. S. L.," Jamestown, N. Y.—An *empire* is a vast territory united under the rule of an emperor, such territory being composed of several countries once separate but later brought together by conquest, colonization, or confederation. The British Empire owes its origin to such a union.

With regard to *Great Britain*, it may be said that the original name for the country to the northwest of France was *Bretagne*, English Brittany, and the words Bretons or Britons designated the people who came from the Brythonic branch of the Celts. "Originally the countries forming Great Britain—England, Scotland, and Wales—each had a sovereign ruler. Ultimately the Welsh accepted English sovereignty, but the union with Scotland was the result of parliamentary action made effective October 23, 1707, when the first parliament of Great Britain met. The causes that led to this were (1) the death of Queen Elizabeth, whose cousin was Mary Queen of Scots: (2) the accession of James, son of Mary Queen of Scots, to the throne of Scotland as King James VI, and as he was the direct lineal descendant to the crown of England, his succession to the English throne. Properly the countries were described as the United Kingdom of England and Scotland. By the Act of Union with Ireland, July 1800, the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland were constituted the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and this was the official designation until the recent legislation by which Ireland became the Saor Stat or Free State.

duress.—"H. L. W.," Grand Island, Neb.—The word *duress* means "constraint of personal action, as by force or fear; compulsion." That which is done under *duress* may be done by threat of imprisonment or of loss of life or limb, or by physical violence, or by actual imprisonment. A deed or contract made under *duress* is voidable.

Duress as far back as 1430 meant "forcible restraint or restriction." It has also meant "harshness or strictness of confinement," the latter being derived from the earlier sense of the term which originally signified "harsh or severe treatment, or the infliction of hardship or oppressive cruelty." This sense dates from 1292.

In general, *duress* means "restraint or compulsion," but in law, specifically it means "restraint illegally exercised to compel a person to perform some act."



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Untimely.—"When I left college I didn't owe any one a cent." "What an awful time to leave."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Partly Right.—"So Mrs. Blank has got a divorce. What was the trouble, incompatibility?"

"No, merely the first two syllables."—*Boston Transcript.*

Latest Accessory.—In describing a well-known passenger car a newspaper tells us it has a remarkable SLPSPPZLL&$PX-SLPSMK. Technically speaking, that is something one of the tires has picked up which sort of slaps on the pavement.—*Motor Age.*

Worse.—"What could be more sad," said the schoolmistress, "than a man without a country?"

"A country without a man," answered the pretty girl.—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Even Safer.—FRED—"When Teddie first came out all his wordly goods were tied up in a handkerchief."

MAUD—"And now they're tied up in his wife's name!"—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

When Time Stands Still.—"I hear you gave a party last night, old chap. What was it to celebrate?"

"It was for my wife. It was the tenth anniversary of her thirtieth birthday."—*Tit-Bits.*

Hence Those Fears.—"This country is going to the dogs!" roared the statesman. "The Constitution means nothing to the people! Our great nation will be consumed by the red fire of Bolshevism!"

"So you got licked for Congress, eh?" remarked the common citizen.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Pig-Headed or Soft-Hearted?—"He says he will be miserable unless I marry him," said the pensive girl.

"You must decide for yourself," answered Miss Cayenne, "whether he is a devoted lover or merely one of those people who can't be happy unless they are having their own way."—*Washington Star.*

Warned in Time.—In a certain suburb there is a cottage the door of which must be raised a little to be opened, and for this purpose a hatchet is generally used. One night a knock came at the door and a youngster was sent to see who was there.

"Who is it?" inquired the boy.

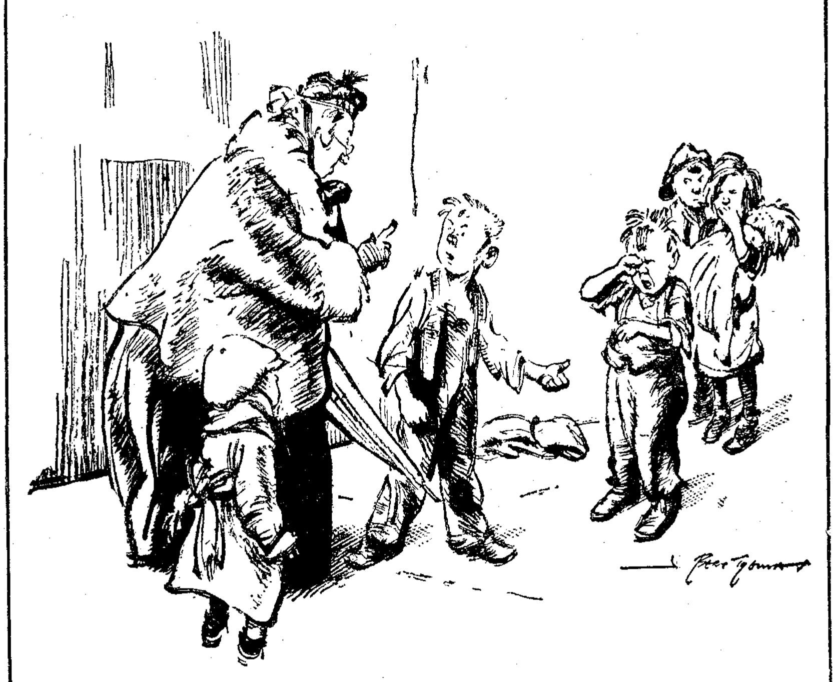
"It's me," said a voice outside.

The youngster, recognizing the voice, shouted back: "It's Mrs. Murphy; get the hatchet."

Mrs. Murphy didn't wait.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Logical.—A Lebanon boy who was reading the Christmas ads in a magazine asked his father what "de luxe" meant. To which his father replied, "De luxe means that you pay about 69 per cent. more for de looks."—*The Lebanon Reporter.*

The Worse Half.—Havelock Ellis says there are more men geniuses than women geniuses but also more imbeciles and idiots among men than among women and the consensus of the best opinion among the neighbor women is that Mr. Ellis is 50 per cent. right.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*



LADY: "Now, now. Don't you know you should love your enemies?"
PUGILIST: "Enemy? Wot yer mean? 'E's a friend o' mine!"

—*London Opinion.*

The Reason They Blush.—"Huh!" he snorted, after reading the account of the wedding. "Always the 'blushing bride'! That's the bunk!"

"Oh, no, it isn't," replied the Mrs. sweetly. "Just consider the kind of men women have to marry."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Pity the Preacher.—A Texas paper comments as follows: "The preacher has a great time. If his hair is gray, he is old. If he is a young man, he hasn't had experience. If he has ten children, he has too many; if he has none, he isn't setting a good example. If his wife sings in the choir, she is presuming; if she doesn't, she isn't interested in her husband's work. If a preacher reads from notes, he is a bore; if he speaks extemporaneously, he isn't deep enough. If he stays at home in his study, he doesn't mix enough with the people; if he is seen around the streets, he ought to be at home getting up a good sermon. If he calls on some poor family, he is playing to the grandstand; if he calls at the home of the wealthy, he is an aristocrat. Whatever he does, some one could have told him to do better."—*The Churchman.*

The Hero.—SHE—"Have you heard of Bee's engagement?"

HE—"Indeed; who's the plucky man?"—*Punch Bowl.*

Resigned.—ERMYNTRUDE—"They tell me you love music."

BILL—"Yes, but never mind; keep on playing."—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

Wise Man.—We see the Rev. Mr. Hight hopes to prove his "mental derangement" by showing that he once bit a mule on the nose. My husband, who is an ex-army man, says the fact that he bit the mule at that end proves his sanity.—*Ettabug in the Chicago Tribune.*

Violence Wins.—ALBERT—"What's the difference between a drama and a melodrama?"

BERNARD—"Well, in a drama the heroine merely throws the villain over. In a melodrama, she throws him over the cliff!"—*Parrakeet.*

Prepared for Emergencies.—Six-year-old Billie found a pocketbook and made haste to return it to its owner.

"You're an honest lad," the latter told him, magnanimously. "Here, I'll give you a dime."

"Aw, you don't hafta," replied Billie, turning away. "I kept a quarter out."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Many Marks.—LECTURER (who, finding nobody to receive him, tries to gain admittance to lecture hall)—"It's all right. I am the lecturer."

ATTENDANT—"No, you don't. Three of you have got in up to now, but the next lecturer that goes in here to-night pays."—*From "Mark Twain's Autobiography," (Harper's).*

Business Is Business.—A clergyman was conducting a funeral in a Western State when two shots were fired outside the church. The undertaker at once rushed out, but returned in a few moments, smiling.

"I've secured both those customers," he whispered to the parson with pardonable pride.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Wrong Guess.—"What does this mean, sir?" said the boss to his clerk, coming in thirty minutes late.

"It was on account of the awful fog," explained the culprit.

"Fog! Fog!" said the boss, testily. "What has the fog to do with it? You do not live across the bay."

"No, sir, I know I don't, but you do, and I thought you'd be late."—*Forbes Magazine.*